"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, followed by cloudiness, warmer, variable winds, becoming easterly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,483. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market strong.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.01½; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 34¾c.; cash cotton, 5⅞c.

CONGRESS.—The Senate yesterday passed the Immigration bill. Mr. Hanna appeared and took the oath of office as Senator from Ohio for the balance of the Sherman term. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was considered. In the course of the debate Mr. McClellan of New York severely criticised the army organization; he said it was obsolete and ineffective—Page 3.

FOREIGN.—The French and Russian Ministers at Pekin have protested against the conditions of Great Britain to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity. A church and several buildings were wrecked by an earthquake at Argenta, Italy, and several persons were hurt. Count Posadowsky's secret circular attacking German strikers was denounced in the Reichstag. A priest was slain during vespers in the Catholic Church at Corfu and three others were injured. Bread riots led by women have taken place at Ancona, Italy. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says England is determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce shall not be shut to her.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The Maryland General Assembly will begin to ballot for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Gorman at noon to-day.

Cubans blew up a train with dynamite. Gen. Lee sends word that the difficulty of passing supplies into Cuba for the famine sufferers is only temporary.

President Dole was not received in San Francisco by any Government official, and no salute was fired. If he goes to Washington he will be entertained, if he desires, in accordance with his rank.

The reduction of wages in the New England cotton mills took effect yesterday. All the mills at New Bedford are closed, the operators there having decided to strike as the first step in a general movement in resistance to the policy of the mill owners.

The committee of the Rapid Transit Board reported yesterday suggesting that the Appellate Division be asked to enter an order requiring no stipulation as to security, leaving that matter to the board, and in event of a favorable order, to advertise for no bids for construction until the plans and intentions of the Manhattan Company are settled.

A free anti-Dreyfus and anti-Semite meeting at the Tivoli Vauxhall, in Paris, resulted in rioting between the students and Anarchists, who were at first driven out of the hall by the students. They returned, however, and drove out the students. Demonstrations against Zola and the Jews have taken place in Lyons, Marseilles, and other cities.

Page 2.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday considered the estimates handed in by various department heads, the Controller giving figures in detail.

The efficiency of the civil service rules and the provisions of the charter have proved disappointing to the Tammany leaders, who can find no patronage for their followers.

Out of the 178 men whose names were acted upon last night by the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club, 177 were elected to membership. The name of the man blackballed was not made public. He was rejected it was said for his mugwump proclivities.

Page 3.

Edward A. Knight, confidential clerk to a Boston broker, has disappeared with money and jewels valued at from $25,000 to $50,000.

Mrs. Julia Bedell's will was filed for probate yesterday. The greater portion of her estate is left to charities and church societies.

The United States Supreme Court decided yesterday that the heirs of a man who commits suicide when in sound mind cannot recover on an insurance policy.

Secretary Gage and Mr. Fairchild were before the House Committee on Banking in Washington for a further discussion of the pending plans for currency reform.

By the bursting of a compressed-air pipe in Ringler's Brewery, in East Ninety-first Street, yesterday, Carl Hoening, the chief engineer, was killed and Adolph Schenken severely injured.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, has informed the Third Avenue Railroad Company that the King's Bridge Road must be repaired at once, and that if the order is not promptly complied with the work will be done at the company's expense.

Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Chairman of the International Bimetallic Commission, in an address on the work of that body, yesterday admitted that its efforts to bring about an international agreement had been fruitless. He expressed the opinion that such an agreement might yet be secured, but conceded that the ratio between gold and silver would have to be fixed at something like 20 to 1.

The Merchants' Association has addressed a letter to the Postmaster General at Washington protesting against the proposed curtailment of the free delivery system in New York and other trade centres. It is held that the undue use of franking privileges by certain departments of the Government is partly responsible for the deficit in the general postal receipts. Postmaster Van Cott was in Washington yesterday to argue against the reduction, and it is said that as a result of the many protests received the Postmaster General will endeavor to avert the change.

Page 4.

Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge will recommend in his forthcoming annual report that the State cede the Hamburg Canal to the City of Buffalo.

The jury in the case of Charles Meline, who was on trial yesterday charged with passing a forged check on the Bank of the State of New York, were unable to agree.

Adjutant Bradlee Putnam Strong was elected Captain of Company D of the Sixty-ninth Regiment last night by a majority of three votes over his opponent, Capt. McCrystal. Forty-three votes were cast in all.

The advocates of a primary election law that will be fair to all parties and factions and at the same time will accomplish the desired reform have had conferences with Gov. Black, and are satisfied with his attitude toward such a measure.

The new plan for the reorganization of the National Guard suggests that a Major General have charge of the troops and appoint a staff; also that the Governor select a staff consisting of an Adjutant General and ten aides, who shall be designated from among the officers in service.

In the Assembly last evening Mr. Weekes introduced a resolution providing for an investigation of the expenditures for the improvement of the canals by a committee of five Assemblymen instead of by a commission as proposed by Gov. Black. The resolution was referred. In the Senate a Constitutional amendment prepared by Dock Commissioner O'Brien was introduced by Senator Pavey, providing for the surrender of the State canals to the Federal Government.

Page 5.

A bill was introduced at Albany last evening by Senator Parsons providing for uniform ordinances throughout the State for the regulation of bicycling.

J. H. Matthews, a grocer at 426 Columbus Avenue, killed his wife and two children early yesterday morning and committed suicide. He left a letter explaining that he committeed the crime because his wife had made him promise to take them with him when he died. Mrs. Matthews wrote that they felt it their right to take the children with them

Page 6.

Society flocked to the boxes, and the Metropolitan Opera House was filled on the first night of grand opera. Almost the charm of novelty was lent to the occasion on account of the lateness of the season.

Page 7.

Arrangements are being pushed for the departure of the Government relief expedition to the Klondike. Canada is cooperating with the United States in the matter.

Page 11.

A young woman school teacher fell from the roof of her house yesterday and was instantly killed.

Former Chief Joseph McGill of the Fire Department yesterday acquired his old horse at auction and will send it to a farm to be cared for till its death.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the American Surety Company to-day a successor to William L. Trenholm, who recently resigned the Presidency, will be chosen.

Page 12.

The body of George F. Stephens, the police telegraph operator who disappeared last November, was found floating yesterday in Fulton Ferry slip.

Burglars demolished the Post Office safe at Corona yesterday, wrecked the Post Office, shot at citizens, and got away with $210 in cash and stamps.

Wertheimer & Co., glove dealers and large importers, assigned yesterday, with liabilities of more than $800,000. The Dingley tariff is blamed for the failure.

Philip Bindernagel, the Hudson County Freeholder convicted of keeping a pool-room, surrendered yesterday and was taken to the penitentiary to serve out his year's sentence.

Mrs. Louisa Lukes, charged with swindling the Manhattan Hotel out of a board bill, was confronted by a similar charge by the proprietor of another hotel. She was finally released, both bills having been paid.

Experiments involving the examination of 1,000 students are in progress at Columbia University, with a view to determining by tests of mind and body, repeated at an interval of three years, for what career a boy is best suited.

Lazarus Straus, the merchant and philanthropist, was buried yesterday in Cypress Hills Cemetery. A great concourse of people attended the funeral services at the Temple Beth-El, at Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler delivered the eulogy.

Application was made yesterday before Justice Smyth in Part I. of the Supreme Court to have a commission take evidence in Nova Ves, Bohemia, in the case of Francis J. Nekarda, a lawyer, who is accused of fraudulently converting to his own use $900 belonging to clients in Bohemia.

In the trial yesterday of Bruno Bretschneider, manager of the Broadway Garden, charged with keeping a disorderly house, Joseph I. Ott, who was indicted with him, admitted that he had sworn falsely when he affirmed that the garden was a respectable place. A threat to have Ott arrested for perjury led to a dispute between Mr. Neuberger, counsel for Bretschneider, and Assistant District Attorney Lloyd.

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MR. GORMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Judge McComas Seems to Lead at Annapolis, but the Republican Ranks Are Divided.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—The Maryland General Assembly will begin at noon to-morrow to ballot for a United States Senator to succeed Arthur Pue Gorman, whose present term expires in March, 1899. That a Republican will be chosen is reasonably certain, but who the lucky man will be is a matter of the greatest uncertainty.

The leading candidates are Judge Louis E. McComas of Washington County, Major Alexander Shaw of Baltimore City, Gen. Thomas J Shryock of Baltimore, and ex-Congressman John V. L. Findlay of Baltimore.

Judge McComas, who is supported by the State administration, including United States Senator Wellington, undoubtedly has the most numerous following, and if a caucus could be had, would probably carry it with ease. Major Shaw, a prominent banker, appears to be second in point of strength, while Gen. Shryock, who is at present Treasurer of the State, and who is also Grand Master Mason of Maryland, is by far the most promising of the dark horse contingent.

Among others who will figure in the balloting are Charles J. Bonaparte, the civil service reformer, of Baltimore; Congressmen Mudd, Barber, and McIntyre; Col. James G. Mullikin of Talbot County, and Milton G. Urner of Frederick County.

Gov. Lloyd Lowndes and Postmaster General James A. Gary, former candidates, have formally withdrawn, but there is nothing to prevent them from getting in again, and in the case of the Postmaster General, such a contingency is not deemed improbable.

Unusual interest is given to this contest by reason of the position taken by eleven of the eighteen members of the House from Baltimore in declaring that under no circumstances will they vote for any other than a resident of the metropolis of the State for the United States Senatorship.

The sudden death of Representative Wright of Queen Anne and the inability of Representative Malcolm of Baltimore County to attend because of illness reduces the Democratic representation in the House to 40, while in the Senate they can muster but 8. All of these will vote for Senator Gorman, the Democratic caucus nominee. The Republicans have 49 votes in the House and 18 in the Senate, but 11 of these are not in harmony with their party, and this fact, more than any other, casts doubt upon the final outcome of the struggle.

SEALSKINS SOLD IN LONDON.

Canadian Sealers at Victoria May Not Send Their Vessels Out.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 17.—The Hudson Bay Company's sale of sealskins took place in London to-day. So far the only advices received are to the effect that the prices were about the same as those obtained at the last sales. Some skins were withdrawn. This will probably make the sealers here more determined than ever not to send their schooners out.

U. S. Security and Bond Company.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—A certificate as to the voluntary dissolution of the United States Security and Bond Company of New York, Philip B. Jennings, President, and Arthur Lincoln, Secretary, was filed with the Secretary of State to-day, showing that by a majority vote of the Directors it was considered advisable to dissolve the corporation.

Ex-Senator Hill's Argument.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill will make the argument against the Appellate Division's decision giving the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond to George Cromwell, the Republican candidate, in the Court of Appeals to-morrow morning. The case was set down for to-day, but when court adjourned it had not been reached.

Mrs. Lucille Lane Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mrs. Lucille Lane, daughter of ex-Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, who shot herself late Saturday night, continues to improve, and this afternoon the doctors announced that she would be entirely out of danger and able to sit up in three or four days. They will not probe for the bullet for some time unless it should develop that its presence is injurious to the injured woman.

Edwin F. Uhl a Bank President.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 17.—Edwin F. Uhl, late Ambassador to Germany, was elected President of the Grand Rapids National Bank to-day, to succeed Enos Putnam, deceased.

Let Us Figure for You.
$2.50 a week, for two years, will buy a first-class piano. KRELL, 174 Fifth Av., (22d St.)—Adv.

PRESIDENT DOLE'S ARRIVAL

No Salute Fired in San Francisco, but He May Receive the Courtesies Due in Washington.

SHORT NOTICE OF HIS VISIT

He May Take the First Steamer Home Without Crossing the Continent—He Has No Intention of Lobbying to Secure Annexation.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The officials here are considering what reception shall be extended to President Dole of Hawaii.

When he arrives in Washington President Dole, who diplomatically ranks with any reigning potentate, monarch, or President, will be received with all of the usual courtesies, being entertained officially if it pleases him, as have been other visitors of equal rank.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—When President Dole of Hawaii landed from the steamship Peru this morning he was not received with the ceremony befitting the ruler of a foreign country. The Peru arrived shortly after 8 o'clock last night, and the quarantine regulations were not waived in favor of the visiting President, so he remained on board all night. When the steamer docked this morning President Dole was greeted by the Hawaiian Consul and a few friends, but there were no representatives of the United States Government to formally welcome him. The Customs officials passed the baggage of himself and family without inspection, and that was all. Owing to the fact that the steamer came in after dark last night no salute was fired by any of the forts around the bay. That a different reception was anticipated is evidenced by the following letter from Honolulu:

"HONOLULU, Jan. 1.—President Dole and his party will leave for Washington this evening by the steamship Peru. Mrs. Dole will accompany the party as far as San Francisco, and will remain in that city until the return of the President. President Dole will remain two days in San Francisco, communicating with the Hawaiian Legation at Washington; in the meantime, if the Hawaiian annexation question has not been settled by Congress, the Presidential party will proceed to the capital at once; if, on the other hand, the treaty has been passed or action on the same deferred indefinitely, then it is more than probable that President Dole will not journey to Washington, but instead will take the first boat to Honolulu. There is much speculation here as to the manner in which President McKinley will receive the visit of Hawaiian's Chief Executive.

King Kalakaua's Visit.

"When the late King Kalakaua went to Washington there was ample advance notice of his programme. This gave sufficient time to make complete preparations for the reception and entertainment of the monarch. President Dole will touch the California shore forty-eight hours after the announcement of his coming. His visit differs in about every feature from that of Kalakaua.

"W. N. Armstrong, who accompanied King Kalakaua to Washington, states that the President does not return calls. This is, of course, for excellent and clear reasons that there has not been at Washington at any time, as a resident or visitor, a peer of the occupant of the White House. Upon this occasion, however, the President of the United States will depart from the common custom, or rather from the ordinary routine of his official life. Etiquette requires that President McKinley shall as soon as convenient return the call of President Dole.

"In the preliminaries necessary to the meeting of the two heads of nations the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, Mr. F. M. Hatch, will first communicate with Secretary Sherman, who in turn shall notify President McKinley that President Dole will soon call at the White House. The details of the presentation will be arranged, and will have been communicated by Secretary Sherman to Minister Hatch.

"When President Dole goes off to a foreign ship in this port he is honored with a salute of twenty-one guns and the yards are manned. There can only be conjecture as to what ceremony will attend the greeting of President Dole upon his arrival at the White House. If the European custom is followed he will be met at his carriage by President McKinley.

"Minister Hatch, at the official reception, will present President Dole to Secretary Sherman, who will in turn present the visitor to President McKinley. The welcome to the White House may include a military display and it may be quiet and democratic; it all depends upon the programme as prepared by Secretary Sherman and President McKinley."

President Dole Discusses His Visit.

It was 11:30 o'clock before President Dole and party landed and arrived at the Occidental Hotel. President Dole promptly received a delegation of newspaper men who were waiting to see him, and spoke freely of his mission here.

He said: "I do not come to the United States to work for annexation. I am merely on a friendly visit to this country and its President. I expect to remain in San Francisco three or four days, when I will start direct for Washington and will there call upon President McKinley. It was thought best by the Hawaiian Government that during the consideration of the annexation treaty I had better be in Washington and advise the Hawaiian legation on certain matters. It is not my intention to make any argument or do any lobbying for annexation. Of course, if I am called upon by the United States Government to give any information I will readily do so. I am also interested in the form of government to be adopted for Hawaii in case of annexation. The treaty provides for the appointment of a committee to investigate and decide upon the form of government for Hawaii. Pending a report of the committee Hawaii will probably be regarded as a territory and President McKinley will appoint a Governor. Certain changes will have to be made at once in the present form of government for the island, and I might be able to advise the Hawaiian legation as to these changes."

President Dole, continuing, said: "I think the sentiment of the people of the island is more than ever in favor of annexation. To be sure, there are some natives who are indifferent and others who are opposed to annexation, but no one really knows just how many."

President Dole is accompanied by Major Iaukea of his personal staff, Col. Fisher of the Hawaiian Army, and Dr. Day, his physician.

MISSION OF J. C. CARTER.

Report that He Has Money for Anti-Annexationists and a Message for Liliuokalani.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—It is currently rumored in Honolulu that J. C. Carter, who left there Jan. 7 ostensibly for the purpose of assisting the anti-annexationists in Washington in their fight, carried a substantial letter of credit to be used in defraying the expenses of the native Hawaiian Commissioners who are said to be in financial difficulties in the American capital.

It also is said that Mr. Carter will attempt to convince Liliuokalani that she is wasting time remaining in the United States and that she could do more good for the cause she has espoused by returning home while the Hawaiian Legislature is in session.

The royalists having reached the conclusion that the United States will do nothing for the ex-Queen in a financial way, are of opinion that her best move would be to make an effort to induce the Hawaiian Legislature to grant her a pension.

Since Princess Kaiulani is in receipt of money from the Hawaiian Government it is argued that Liliuokalani easily could succeed in making a suitable arrangement to all concerned.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR IMPORTS.

Secretary Wilson Says the Islands Would Not Compete Seriously.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Replying to a resolution of inquiry, Secretary Wilson today sent to the Senate a statement concerning the production of sugar in this country, and his opinion of the effect of the importation of Hawaiian sugar upon the production of beet sugar in the United States. He gave the average importation of sugar into this country for the past seven years as $101,575,293 worth, of which the Hawaiian importation was $9,973,924.

He concludes that Hawaii will not seriously compete with sugar producers in the United States, and says that "When the people of those islands come to consider the possibilities of coffee production, it will be found that they have a monopoly with which no State in the Union can interfere.

Mr. Wilson also expresses the opinion that Hawaii would be a very profitable acquisition because of its fruits.

CUBANS BLOW UP A TRAIN.

Editor Arnauto to be Arrested for Attacking the Army—The Attempt to Kill Gov. Garcia.

HAVANA, Jan. 17.—The insurgents dynamited a passenger train near Dagame, Province of Pinar del Rio. The engine was partially destroyed and capsized. Two cars were overturned. A negro was killed by a rifle shot.

The Military Judge has ordered the arrest of the editor of El Reconcentrado, Señor Ricardo Arnauto, for having attacked the army through the columns of his paper during the past few days.

The man who attempted to shoot Señor Marcos Garcia, Governor of Santa Clara, while the latter was attending a baseball game on Saturday, is a hospital employe named Picon. He is pronounced to be a drunkard, and his attempt is said to be the result of a desire for revenge, owing to having been discharged. Señor Garcia was cheered as he returned to his residence.

SUPPLIES FOR STARVING CUBANS.

Gen. Lee Thinks There Will Be No Difficulty in Landing Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The State Department heard from Consul General Lee about the usual closing hour this afternoon and gave out the following statement as a summary of his cablegram:

"Consul General Lee wires the Department of State that the delay in the delivery of supplies brought by the Concho a week ago was due to the disturbances of the past few days in Havana. The Villancia, carrying supplies from Philadelphia only, arrived to-day, and there will be no delay in the delivery of her supplies, and he thinks that there will be no difficulty hereafter in landing supplies. He reports matters quiet at 2:15 o'clock to-day."

Consul General Lee's cablegram was sent in response to one sent him this morning concerning reports that obstacles were being placed in the way of delivery of American supplies to the unfortunate, and that duties were being demanded on these importations contrary to Spain's agreement in the matter.

Lee Wants More Supplies.

Consul General Lee telegraphed yesterday from Havana to United States Dispatch Agent Roosa in this city asking that more relief supplies be forwarded by the Central Cuban Relief Committee. This request is considered by Mr. Roosa to be ample evidence that there is no obstruction being interposed by the Spanish Government to relief supplies forwarded from the United States.

The Central Cuban Relief Committee announces that there is no probability of any obstruction being given in the way of duties or otherwise, if goods are shipped as directed by the State Department, through this committee. All goods so forwarded are distinctly marked "Property of the United States."

Cuban Resolutions in the Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Resolutions were offered in the Assembly this evening by Assemblymen Collins and Reddington, both of New York, expressing sympathy with the Cuban insurgents and requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New York State to support a measure for their recognition as belligerents. The resolutions were similar in scope, only differing in phraseology. Mr. Nixon, the Republican leader, insisted that they go over under the rules. They will be called up next Monday night.

COTTON MILL STRIKE BEGUN.

Operatives at New Bedford to Lead in the Battle Against Wage Reduction.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The fight between the New England cotton mills and their operatives began to-day. The great mills in New Bedford are silent and thousands of operatives are idle. At Biddeford, Me., 3,200 persons refused to work, thus closing two mills, and at Lewiston one mill was crippled by 400 weavers staying out. The general wage cut-down is estimated to affect 125,000 persons, in about 150 mills.

The textile operatives everywhere are intently interested in the New Bedford struggle, for upon the outcome there depends the question of an industrial battle throughout the New England States. The day passed quite peacefully at New Bedford, but there was missle throwing around the gates of one mill. From the point of view of the mill owner the New Bedford situation is now a lock-out.

Intervention by the State Board of Arbitration this week is hardly likely to be allowed, and no overt act on the part of the strikers and no attempt to open a mill are expected for a number of days. The New Bedford strikers will receive strike money from operatives elsewhere. All the New Bedford mills opened at bell time as usual. When no help came in the mill gates were closed indefinitely. The labor unions did little work to-day except to lay plans for the campaign.

COAL MINERS' WAGE SCALE.

Joint Convention in Session at Chicago—Pay Wanted for "Screenings."

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A joint convention of coal miners and operators, representing the fields of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, is in session here. The object of the convention is the adoption of a scale of wages for 1898. The principal point at issue is the sweeping demand of the miners for the universal adoption of the "gross weight" system and the abandonment of "screens." Then the miners would be paid for "screenings" as well as lump coal. The change would revolutionize the wage scale. It will be vigorously combated by the operators.

Canadian Lumbermen in Hard Luck.

OGDENSBURG, Jan. 17.—Twenty-three Canadian lumbermen, who were thrown out of work by reason of the Sheriff taking possession of the Canton Lumber Company, arrived here to-day, having walked fifty-eight miles, from the big woods. They expect to continue their journey on foot from here to Ottawa, a distance of fifty-four miles. They were destitute, and claimed that they had received no pay from the company. It is said that they evaded the alien labor restrictions in entering this country.

Three Dead and One Insane.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—Robert Alexander, a mechanic, who recently came here from New York, became insane this morning upon discovering that his three boys, David, aged eleven; Jerome, aged seven, and Paul, aged five years, were dead. The lads were asphyxiated by gas, which was left partly turned on by accident in their chamber last night.

DREYFUS RIOTS IN FRANCE

Anti-Semite Meeting in Paris Results in a Fierce Fight in Which Anarchists Are Victors.

JEWISH CIRCLES IN A PANIC

Houses of Rothschilds and Others Guarded—Premier Meline's Influence Waning—Twenty Persons Hurt in a Cavalry Charge.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A free anti-Dreyfus and anti-Semite meeting to-night at the Tivoli Vauxhall produced extraordinary scenes. The neighborhood was paraded by the police, mounted and on foot, and the rapidly growing crowd increased the excitement. At 9 o'clock, on the opening of the meeting, the hall was a seething sea of humanity, crowding every part, gesticulating, shouting, "A bas Zola!" "Vive l'armee!" and "Vive la revolution sociale!" The members of the anti-Semite Committee displayed banners bearing the inscription, "Death to the Jews," and other inscriptions.

It was soon seen that the 5,000 present consisted largely of Anarchists and of others bent on opposing the students. On M. Guerin, the President, proposing that the honorary Presidency be conferred upon M. Rochefort and M. Drumont, a great uproar ensued, the Anarchists trying to wrench the banners from the anti-Semites. Scuffles took place in which two of the officials were injured. M. Thiebaud delivered an address denouncing the Jews and urging the meeting to support the Government.

Tumults and fights for the banners continued with shoutings, whistlings and singing of the "Marseillaise" and the "Carmagnole," while M. Thiebaud proceeded in a violent speech, declaring that the Dreyfus scandal was the commencement of a social revolution by a "band of scoundrels desiring to overthrow everything in order to raise a traitor."

Waving the Red Flag.

The scene now became a saturnalia. The Anarchists removed the iron staircase giving access to the tribune, so that the committee was unable to descend. Free fights began around the flags. Finally the students chased the Anarchists out of the hall. The organizers of the meeting then seized the flags decorating the hall and arranged a rendezvous at the Military Club, crying, "Vive l'armee."

The hall partially emptied, but soon the Anarchists returned, and, breaking open the great doors, began further fighting. It is alleged that several were injured. Finally the students were vanquished and the Anarchists were masters of the situation. The meeting broke up, and the Anarchists replaced the ladder and invaded the triune, led by M. Courtois, flourishing a red flag and all shouting, "Conspuez Rochefort!" (Spit upon Rochefort,) and "Long live Zola!"

The disturbances continued, the Anarchists declaiming from the tribune against the army and acclaiming Dreyfus. Some of the injured people were carried out with their faces covered with blood.

The interest was now transferred to the streets, where the police had been reinforced by the Republican Guards. At 10 o'clock this evening large bodies of students flourishing the tricolor and shouting "Vive l'armee," proceeded in the direction of the Military Club in the Avenue de l'Opéra. The troops cleared the Place de la République and charged the bodies of students. A large force is protecting the Military Club. Several were arrested. The demonstrators then proceeded, shouting "Conspuez Zola!" to the offices of The Temps, The Aurore, and The Libre Parole; but the police again dispersed them. Near midnight 500 students, led by M. Millevoye, reassembled at the Military Club, but they met with the same fate. In the melee some were wounded and others arrested. Ultimately M. Millevoye obtained permission of the police to march before the club crying, "Vive l'armee."

By midnight those who had been arrested were released and quiet had been restored in the Place de l'Opéra. There were only trifling manifestations elsewhere. At this hour (midnight) M. Blanc, the Prefect of Police, has just personally taken the direction of the men who are protecting the Military Club through fear of further trouble.

Telegrams from numerous provincial towns report student manifestations at Marseilles, where the windows of Jewish shops have been broken. At Nantes there have been similar attacks on shops and on the synagogue. The crowd rescued those who were arrested.

Seine Bridges Barred by Police.

The events of the past few days are beginning to produce a feeling of panic in Jewish circles. Both the business and private houses of the Rothschilds and other wealthy Jews are guarded by special detectives and gendarmes, for fear lest the Drumont crusade produce a sudden popular outbreak.

A heavy fog settled over the city this afternoon and made it difficult to ascertain until late exactly what happened. It seems that, fearing disorders, a large body of police moved in the direction of the Pantheon about 4 o'clock, and barred the bridges across the Seine. Half an hour later the students, issuing from their lecture rooms, filled the Place du Pantheon.

An agitated crowd, shouting "Conspuez Zola" and raising other cries, moved in the direction of the bridges. Several attempts to cross the river were frustrated, but eventually a large number reached the Place de la Republique. In one case the crowd stopped in front of a shop that bore the name "Levi," shouting, "Death to the Jews! Let us pillage! let us pillage!"

The students at the rear, ignorant of the cause of delay, pushed on, and the mass continued its onward course, after attempts in various directions to reach the principal boulevards, always frustrated by the police. Many were arrested. The students were now joined by the riff-raff of the city, but finally desisted till the evening meeting.

The students, having the sympathy of the authorities, were treated with unusual forbearance by the police, who only kept them within necessary bounds. According to some accounts, twenty people were wounded in the cavalry charge outside the Tivoli Hall, which the police eventually cleared. The imprisoned committee in the tribune were unable to make themselves heard, and hung out a placard announcing that the proceedings were closed.

There is no doubt that the policy of the Government is beginning to be strongly assailed. Gen. Billot, Minister of War, is specially the object of attack, and the smallness of the majority in the Chamber of Deputies to-day indicates the waning of M. Méline's influence. The Cabinet was saved only from defeat by the votes of Monarchists and Boulangists. The Libre Parole accuses Gen. Billot of illegally spending 150,000 francs of War Office funds in bribing the press during the present crisis.

A special service of police has been organized around the residence of M. Mathieu Dreyfus. The Soir asserts that M. Zola will call Count Munster, the German Ambassador, and Count Tornielli, the Italian Ambassador, as witnesses to the innocence of Dreyfus.

DEMONSTRATION IN MARSEILLES.

A Crowd of 3,000 Persons Cries "Death to the Jews!"

MARSEILLES, Jan. 17.—A crowd of 3,000 persons made a demonstration here to-day against the Jews. They cheered the Army Club, whose officers appeared upon the balcony, shouting, "Vive la France," and displayed the tricolor, which the crowd cheered frantically.

Another crowd paraded the streets, with cries of "Death to the Jews" and "Shame upon Zola." They gathered menacingly in front of the synagogue until the police dispersed them.

CHAMBER AGAINST DREYFUS.

French Ministry Sustained in Refusing a Demand to Publish the Alleged Confession.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—A semi-official note, relative to the demand that the alleged confession of Alfred Dreyfus to M. Lebrun-Renaud should be published, says:

"If the Government conceded the demand it would bring under discussion and appear to place in doubt the authority of the Dreyfus decision. Moreover, the Government does not consider it has the right to make such a communication, for reasons analogous to those which determined the court-martial to try Dreyfus behind closed doors."

There was great excitement in the Chamber of Deputies to-day when M. Cavaignac, Republican, demanded a discussion of the semi-official note, issued to-day, in which the Government declined to make public the alleged confession of Alfred Dreyfus to M. Lebrun-Renaud.

The lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies were crowded and there were heated discussions even among the usually cool-headed politicians.

The session opened with a speech from M. Jourde, Republican, on a minor question respecting prisons; but, in view of the impatience of the members he abandoned his speech on the prisons question, which was adjourned until to-morrow.

The Minister for War, Gen. Billot, the Premier, and M. Cavaignac here entered the House, and the President of the Chamber, M. Brisson, announced that he had received a request from M. Cavaignac to question the Government regarding its Dreyfus note. M. Méline asked him to adjourn the matter, requesting the Chamber to reassure the country by continuing its legislative labors. He said the budget must be voted, and the Dreyfus affair, which had become a party question, should be set aside.

Continuing, the Premier remarked:

"The Government's policy has already had excellent results at home and abroad and we appeal to the wisdom of the Chamber to put an end to the excessive agitation."

The Premier concluded with a reference to the honor of the army and the respect due to the Judges, and asked for a vote of confidence in the Government.

M. Cavaignac refused to be satisfied with this harangue. He declared the terms of the semi-official note were not acceptable. [Cheers from the Leftists.] protested against the silence of the Minister of War at the time the army was attacked, and urged the publication of the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

M. Lavertujon, Republican, proposed that the discussion be adjourned for a month. Amid excitement the motion was rejected by 277 to 219 votes.

M. Duperier de Larsen moved that the matter be postponed until to-day's orders were disposed of.

This was opposed by M. Cavaignac, who declared the Government's attitude had created doubts in the minds of the people. He reproached the Premier for refusing to make a statement regarding the alleged confession and was interrupted by M. Méline, who said:

"I will not do so." [Uproar from the Leftists.] M. Méline said the Government would accept the motion of M. Duperier de Larsan, adding that if the Chamber voted an immediate discussion of the semi-official note the Cabinet would resign, which caused a sensation, the Deputies gathering around the Ministers and expressing confidence in them.

The vote was then taken, as already cabled, the House by 310 yeas to 252 nays deciding to shelve the discussion.

Several small anti-Dreyfus demonstrations took place this morning in various parts of Paris. None of them was of a serious nature, and those taking part in them were quickly dispersed.

Students Vanquished by Editors.

LYONS, Jan. 17.—An anti-Jewish student demonstration took place here this evening, with cries of "Down with Dreyfus." The office of Le Peuple, which has supported Zola, was attacked, but the staff made a sortie and gave the students a licking.

DIXIE KNITTING MILL BURNED.

A Paying Atlanta Institution to be Rebuilt on a Larger Scale.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 17.—The Dixie knitting mill, in this city, the largest hosiery factory in the State, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is about $15,000, one-half insured. S. A. Magill says that the mill will be rebuilt and the opportunity will be embraced to organize a strong stock company and make it the largest mill of the kind in the South. The capacity will be quadrupled, giving employment to about 150 people. The mill has been a paying enterprise from the beginning.

KENTUCKY TRUST COMPANY.

Shareholders Liable for Twice the Amount of Their Holdings.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—The Columbia Finance and Trust Company, as assignee of the Kentucky Trust Company, has begun an investigation of the accounts of the company. There is little left but accounts as Vice President and Manager William Reinecke left only $91 of the deposits. Thus far it has been learned that Reinecke's debt to the trust company is $84,000.

Of this $75,000 was swallowed up in the Southern Iron Furnace deal and $9,000 was an overdraft of his personal account. Frauds continue to be discovered in foreign exchange, and it is now evident that Reinecke secured several thousand dollars in this manner.

The impression is current that the company will be responsible for the foreign exchange as well as for the deposits. A stream of depositors called at the office of the Trust Company all day, but no information could be given them. The stockholders are liable for twice the value of their holdings.

Think He Has Mafia Money.

SARATOGA, Jan. 17.—Carlo Piazzi, an Italian who recently was assaulted murderously by Carlo Ferrona in the National Paper Mill at Ballston Spa, was arrested today charged with having accepted $200 compromise money. The money, it is believed, was furnished by the Mafia Society. Piazzi will be arraigned next week.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The area of high pressure has moved from the Ohio Valley to New England, rapidly increasing in magnitude. A ridge of high pressure extends from the middle slope to the Middle Pacific Coast. The pressure is low to the north of Montana. Light snows have occurred in the lower lake region and the Lower Missouri Valley. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States, except Florida; it has risen in the lake region and the Mississippi Valley; elsewhere it has remained nearly stationary. Fair and warmer weather may be expected in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and generally fair in the Atlantic and Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	33	28	33
6 A. M.	33	27	31
9 A. M.	34	25	30
12 M.	36	27	32
4 P. M.	40	30	32
6 P. M.	41	29	31
9 P. M.	42	28	30
12 P. M.	46	27	29

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 30 degrees at 4 P. M.; the minimum was 24 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .61 per cent., and at 8 P. M. .53 per cent.

RAPID TRANSIT REPORT

The Courts to be Asked to Require No Stipulation as to Security.

$15,000,000 BOND PROHIBITIVE

The Committee, in Event of Approval, Suggests that No Bids Be Called For Until the Manhattan's Intentions Are Known.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners at their meeting yesterday afternoon received and accepted a report from the committee to which on Dec. 18 last was referred to ascertain and report whether it was practicable to obtain a bond of $15,000,000 under Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act, and, if it were deemed impracticable by the committee, to report what security could, in its opinion, be obtained from responsible bidders.

The members of the committee are Alexander E. Orr, Charles Stewart Smith, and George L. Rives. The Mayor and Controller did not attend the meeting. All the other members of the board were present except John H. Starin, who is in Europe.

Their report is a long and exhaustive one. It is dated Jan. 13, and begins by saying:

"Your committee has somewhat delayed its report in order to hear more explicitly from the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. Two weeks after the decision of the Appellate Division and the appointment of the committee, and when the committee was substantially ready to report, responsible representatives of the Metropolitan Company announced that it had taken up the matter of the proposed contract for construction and operation with a definite expectation that, when the board should advertise for proposals their company would submit an offer to enter into the contract;

committee believes that such a result would be contrary to the intention of the court.

* * *

Suggestion for Security.

"Your committee, therefore, suggests that the court be requested to limit its requirement to a bond for construction, leaving it to the board to fix the amount of the bond necessary to protect the city in regard to payment of rental and satisfactory operation of the road. Such a bond for construction would have a comparatively short time, perhaps four or five years, to run."

The committee submits as the utmost security which can, under existing conditions, be exacted for the proposed rapid transit contract without absolute defeat of the plan of municipal construction and ownership:

1. The deposit of $1,000,000; and, in addition,

2. The withholding or deposit, subject to the control of the board, of a reasonable percentage of the price of construction, such percentage to be paid to the contractor only upon his providing proper equipment of equal value upon which the city should have a first lien to secure the rental and satisfactory operation and not to be fully paid until complete delivery of the railroad ready for operation; and, in addition,

3. Several bonds to secure construction and equipment, but not rental, the total amount of such bonds not to exceed $7,500,000; and, in addition,

4. A bond under Section 34 of the act in an amount which, with the cash value of the equipment, shall be equal to the estimated rental for seven years.

The conclusions of the committee are summarized as follows:

"The public announcement of an intention on the part of the elevated railway company to apply for additional facilities, or for extensions of its existing routes, operates to deter responsible bidders from undertaking the construction and operation of the rapid transit road laid out by this board. No advertisement for bids should be begun until the board is advised of the manner in which and the extent to which the elevated railway company proposes to solve the rapid transit problem. In view of these facts, and of the fact that there are no means of compelling any corporation to accept or use a new franchise against its will, the elevated railway company should be requested to submit promptly its application for such new powers as it may desire to use. Until action is had upon such application, the Supreme Court should be requested either to approve unconditionally the plans heretofore submitted, or to suspend action until all the facts are better apprehended.

"It is, however, the Court shall require a stipulation as to security now, the following considerations may be urged: In the first place, it may well be contended that this board, as a public body, has no right to enter into any contract as to the future exercise of its powers. Even if the board can with propriety give a stipulation as to its future action, the facts upon which to form a sound business judgment as to the amount of security to be exacted, are as yet not fully known—particularly as the form of contract to be proposed to bidders is not settled. In any case, a joint and several bond for $15,000,000, running for the whole term of the lease, and on which the sureties must justify in $30,000,000, is practically prohibitive because satisfactory sureties could probably not now be found. Even if found, the expense and difficulty of obtaining such security would operate to limit competition and tend to make the cost of construction larger than it need be, and without any compensating advantages.

Solicitude for the City.

"The city ought to be exposed to as little risk of loss as is compatible with accomplishing the purposes of the people in voting for municipal construction of a rapid transit road; but some risk is unavoidable. The attempt to exact too large a bond, continuing long after the road is finished, would only result in defeating the whole scheme of municipal construction and ownership. It is believed that such a result would be contrary to the intention of the court, and it would appear that the court in considering the amount of the bond to be given had chiefly in mind the construction and equipment of the road. If the court will consent to limit its requirement to security for construction—leaving it to the board to fix the amount of the continuing bond—and will permit the giving of several bonds, such additional security for a very large amount could be obtained. But even for construction alone, a bond for 50 per cent. of the estimated cost of the work would be unnecessary—especially in view of the requirement of a cash deposit of $1,000,000 and the proposed retention of a large percentage of the cost of the work until the road is fully constructed and equipped—and it is also contrary to the practice prevailing in all city or Government work.

"As to the maximum amount of security that can be exacted, your committee at this time can only speak with the greatest reserve.

"A cash deposit of $1,000,000; a retention of not less than 10 per cent. from the cost of the work until completion; several bonds to secure construction and equipment, amounting in all to not more than $7,500,000, or 25 per cent. of the cost of construction, and a continuing bond for such an amount as, with the city's lien on the equipment, would be equal to seven years' rental; such seem to be the very highest terms now obtainable."

Two Resolutions Passed.

The board passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the President be requested to invite from the Manhattan Railroad Company the early presentation of any application for additional facilities or extensions which that company may now desire; and to state in such invitation that this board is ready to go as far, upon assurances of prompt action on the part of the company and of its willingness to make due compensation to the city, as the interests of the city will permit toward enabling the company to take such steps as will relieve the needs of the city.

"Resolved, That the counsel of the board be directed to present a petition to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, asking for some modification of the recent decision relative to the bond to be required under Section 34 of the Rapid Transit act; such petition to be in harmony with the views expressed in the said report of the committee, and to be verified by the President and authenticated by the seal of this board."

President Vreeland's letter, withdrawing the Metropolitan Railroad Company from further interest in the construction of an underground railroad, was read and placed on the minutes.

THE MANHATTAN MEETING.

Much Gossip as to the Change of Power, but Nothing Affirmative.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company's Board of Directors met yesterday. While none present at the meeting would directly give an inkling of what was discussed or done, the fact that to-day there will be a meeting of the board, at which important action in regard to change of motive power for the system may or may not be taken, gave opportunity for rumor, forecast, and gossip that was not neglected.

At second hand, Edwin Gould said that the subjects of changing motive power and an award of contract to the Walker Manufacturing Company had been discussed, but that no report on the result would be made public.

No gauge of what may be expected from to-day's meeting was obtained at the offices of the General Electric, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing, and the Walker Companies, except that Treasurer Walker of the last-named company said he regarded the contract between the Manhattan Railway Company and his company "as good as closed," on the basis of a $7,000,000 transaction.

Another story was that at to-day's meeting Manhattan's Directors will authorize an issue of $10,000,000 4 per cent. bonds to meet the cost of change of motive power.

New Educational Association Urged.

OMAHA, Jan. 17.—J. P. Hendricks, Superintendent of Schools of Butte, Mont., has written to those interested in the Educational Congress, which will meet here during the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, urging that, as many Western teachers are dissatisfied with the National Educational Association, a new association be formed, and that the first meeting be held at Omaha during the exposition. He says that 100 or more teachers would come from his State to Omaha, but that only two or three will go to the meeting at Washington.

An Ohio Bank Officer Assigns.

BUCYRUS, Ohio, Jan. 17.—George J. Gormley, Vice President of the First National Bank of this city, assigned to-day to D. L. Bell of Toledo. The assignment does not affect the bank. Gormley's assets and liabilities are not known.

North German Not American Lloyd.

There appeared in Sunday's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES a list of the greatest steamship lines of the world and their respective tonnages. In the list appeared the name North American Lloyd. This should have been, of course, North German Lloyd, which has 265,613 aggregate tonnage.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Department Heads Submit Estimates for Running Expenses.

FOR THE CONTROLLER $770,423

Higher by $63,000 than for the Financial Boards of the Various Municipalities in 1897—Mr. Coler Explains Why.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday afternoon considered the estimates for running expenses submitted by the heads of a number of departments and municipal officials. Among the departments for which estimates were submitted were the Mayor's Office, Municipal Assembly, (including City Clerk,) Department of Finance, borough offices, Law Department, Department of Taxes, and Bureau of Municipal Statistics.

The Mayor's office was taken up first. The sum of $36,500 was appropriated, divided as follows: Salary of Mayor, $15,000; salary of private secretary, $5,000; salaries for confidential and chief clerks, &c., $16,000. This is an increase of $5,000 over the last budget of Mayor Strong.

Mayor Van Wyck said that he had made additions to his office force so that a close record of bonds signed might be kept, and he further said that he purposed to keep bond, warrant, pay roll, and Sinking Fund books; that every bond signed would be accounted for, so that the Commissioners of Accounts might keep a tally on the records.

City Clerk P. J. Scully submitted the following figures for the Municipal Assembly:

THE COUNCIL.	
Salary for President	$5,000
Salary for City Clerk	7,000
Salary for Deputy Clerk	5,000
Salaries for twenty-eight Councilmen	42,000
Salaries for clerks, &c.	28,200
Total	$87,200
BOARD OF ALDERMEN.	
Salaries for sixty Aldermen	$60,000
Salary of Chief Clerk	5,000
Salaries for additional clerks, &c.	19,800
Total	$84,800
OFFICE CITY CLERK.	
Salary of Chief Clerk	$2,500
Salary of Clerk	2,500
Salary of Custodian	2,000
Salaries of additional clerks, &c.	8,800
Total	$15,800

The expenses of the old Board of Aldermen and the clerk's office were last year $90,000.

The City Clerk also asked for $7,454 for the Borough of Brooklyn; $3,000 for Queens, $3,000 for the Bronx, and a like sum for Richmond; for city contingencies $6,000, and $2,500 for contingencies of the City Clerk's office.

The estimates of the Borough offices were:

President Peters of Manhattan, $50,000.
President Grout of Brooklyn, $14,003.
President Haffen of the Bronx, $36,850.
President Bowley of Queens, $17,000.

The Mayor was not suited at the way President Bowley had made up his statement, and said:

"You can't get anything out of this board unless you tell just what each item is for."

Commissioner John T. Nagle of the Bureau of Statistics asked for $26,500. The estimate was referred to the Controller.

Controller Coler's estimate for the Department of Finance was an elaborate presentation. In the aggregate he asked for $770,423.75, an increase of $63,000 over the year 1897 for the various municipalities now included in the city. In explaining the necessity for this increase, the Controller said:

"The difference between this amount (last year's budget, $707,413.50) and the amount of the estimate for the Department of Finance for the year 1898 ($770,423.75) is $63,010.25, and is accounted for as follows:

"1. The extension of a thorough system of financial administration and especially of audit throughout a territory where hitherto lax and conflicting methods have prevailed.

"2. The additional expense of separating the financial administration of the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx by establishing branch offices of the Bureaus for the Collection of Taxes, of Arrears, and of Audit in the latter borough, as required by Sections 151-155 of the charter.

"3. The devolution upon the Controller of the duties of County Treasurer of Richmond County, as provided by Section 1,587 of the charter.

"4. The much-needed strengthening of the main offices in the Borough of Manhattan, to enable the financial affairs of the city to be disposed of with that promptness and efficiency which the public interests demand."

The details of the budget asked for by the Controller and passed by the board are as follows:

General administration—Total, $159,924.
Auditing Bureau—Manhattan, $93,392; Brooklyn, $46,550; Bronx, $16,300; Queens, $15,400; Richmond, $9,900. Total, $181,542.
Collection of assessments and arrears—Manhattan, $46,450; Brooklyn, $36,100; Bronx, $30,650; Queens, $22,200; Richmond, $22,200. Total, $157,600.
Tax collections—Manhattan, $46,550; Brooklyn, $39,250; Bronx, $21,500; Queens, $17,400; Richmond, $18,400. Total, $143,100.
City revenues and markets—Manhattan, $65,700; Brooklyn, $17,107.75. Total, $82,807.75.
City Chamberlain's office—Manhattan, $45,450. Total, $45,450.
Total each borough—Manhattan, $297,452; Brooklyn, $139,007.75; Bronx, $68,450; Queens, $55,000; Richmond, $50,500. Grand total, $770,423.75.

The Controller offered the following figures in comparison of the cost of the old departments and the new department:

In old New York, (Manhattan and Bronx.)	$335,840.50
Brooklyn	193,573.00
Richmond, (about)	40,000.00
Queens (about)	138,000.00
Total	$707,413.50

The old offices of the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, Mr. Coler's statement explains, were conducted on the fee system.

Mr. Coler said that the budget of the Finance Department was the first illustration of the effect of consolidation on the expense of conducting the Municipal Government. It was expected by the Charter Commission that consolidation would cheapen the general cost of administration, the Controller affirmed, but he said that the actual fact was that the establishment of branch offices makes the general cost greater. He asserted, though, that the work would be better conducted, from the accountant's point of view.

The Board of Assessors asked for $44,900. The budget was referred to the Controller. President Feitner asked for $322,600 for the Department of Taxes, and said that he wanted to make some increases in salaries.

This led the Mayor to say: "Where there are especial reasons for such increases I think we can make them, but generally I am opposed to increases. We have got to keep expenses down."

At the Mayor's suggestion the budget was referred to Controller Coler for comparison with former budgets, as were also the budgets of the Municipal Assembly and the Borough Presidents.

Sessions of the board will be held daily after Wednesday until the department budgets are disposed of.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 17.—The establishment of the Washburn-Halligan Coffee Company was burned this evening. Loss, $50,000. Insured.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—An early morning fire at Bridgeville, on the Pan Handle Railroad, about twelve miles south of here, destroyed six buildings and a lumber yard. The loss will probably reach $30,000.

McKEESPORT, Penn., Jan. 17.—The Yester Block, a large office building, was destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. The block was erected two years ago at a cost of $100,000. The first floor was occupied by Yester's jewelry store, and the loss to the stock will reach $40,000. Bedell's gentlemen's furnishing store will lose $10,000.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 17.—The Casino at Williard Beach, South Portland, the property of the Portland and Cape Elizabeth Street Railway, was destroyed by fire last night. A pavillion and restaurant, the property of C. J. Willard, were also burned. The Casino was built in the Spring of 1896, and cost $31,000. It was insured for $25,000. The other losses amounted to $7,500.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Eight firms, with stocks aggregating almost half a million dollars in value, sustained heavy losses by a fire this morning in the building at the northwest corner of Market and Quincy Streets. They are: L. C. Wachsmuth & Co., clothing; Adams Brothers, dry goods; Taylor & Parrotte, wholesale dealers in hats; Worcester Corset Company; Fred Kaufman & Co., tailors; Skinner Brothers, dealers in woolen goods; Nickerson & Co., dry goods; Cluett, Coon & Co., collars and cuffs; Sol Friedman, dry goods, and L. Abt & Sons, jewelers.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Safety and 6% Assured

The actual present earnings and the rapidly increasing value of the properties owned and operated by The John Pettit Realty Company would justify a promise of larger profit to stockholders; but the statements of the Company are intentionally conservative. They are designed to attract investors, not speculators. The preferred stock is secured by some of the best known and best paying downtown property; it is offered now at par—$100 per share, and will draw dividends of 6 per cent. from date of purchase. Facts are easily obtainable, and will be presented in fullest detail to all applicants for information.

The John Pettit Realty Co.,

OFFICES: 30 East 23d St., Near Madison Square. 93 to 99 Nassau St. (Bennett Building.)

MRS. E. B. WASHINGTON DEAD.

Was a Descendant of Washington's Family—Performed Many Daring Acts During the Civil War.

Mrs. Ella Bassett Washington, one of the nearest descendants of George Washington's family, died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at her residence in the Parker apartment house, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street, after a protracted illness.

Mrs. Washington was born fifty-nine years ago in Hanover County, Va., and was the daughter of George Washington Bassett and was related to many of the most distinguished families of America, having the blood of Presidents Washington, Taylor, and the two Harrisons in her veins. She was also a great-granddaughter of William Burnet, one of the Colonial Governors of New York and Massachusetts Bay. She married Col. Lewis William Washington of Jefferson County, West Va., who was the son of George Corbin Washington of Maryland.

Mrs. Washington was an early member of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, which secured and has preserved the home and tomb of Washington. She was the possessor of many valuable relics of Gen. Washington. She was a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of Virginia, of the Mary Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution, of New York, and a Trustee of the National Historical Museum. She was well known in literary circles, having contributed to many of the well-known magazines. Some of her poems, notably "The Song of the Sea" and "The Ruined Castle," have been widely published.

Being a Southerner by birth, and living at her father's family place in Virginia, near Richmond, she was within the sound of the guns of seventeen battles, and performed many daring deeds in the way of transmitting information, &c., through the lines. Among the most notable of her acts of bravery was the capture of a Federal officer whom she turned over as a prisoner of war. For this she was voted a gold medal by the Confederate Congress.

Funeral services will be held at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at St. Ignatius's Church, Fortieth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. The burial will take place at Charles Town, Jefferson County, West Virginia.

TYPOTHETAE ANNUAL DINNER.

Bishop Potter Discourses Upon Franklin and the Devil of the Printer.

The annual dinner of the Typothetae of the City of New York was given last night at the Hotel Savoy. One hundred and fifty guests, representing nearly every large publication house in the city, attended, and Joseph J. Little, Vice President of the Typothetae acted as Chairman. Besides singing and recitations a number of speeches were made.

Bishop Potter spoke on Benjamin Franklin. He said that the only thing that discouraged Franklin, though he had achieved many great things, was the attempt to bring about temperance on the part of the Philadelphia policemen of his day. The printers to-day, he remarked, were about the only people who believe in a personal devil, and they make all the use they can of him.

Other speakers were John Kendrick Bangs, Will Carleton, F. Hopkinson Smith, and Joseph Howard.

CAPT. CARTER'S COURT-MARTIAL

Judge Advocate Examines the Defendant's Private Papers.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 17.—There was only a five-minute session of the Carter court-martial to-day, held for the purpose of adjourning to Augusta, Ga., to take the testimony of Mason Twiggs, a former Inspector and Assistant Engineer. Mr. Twiggs is suffering from consumption and could not come to Savannah. He is expected to testify to-morrow with regard to the quality of mattresses and stone that went into the river and harbor work. The members of the court, including the Judge Advocate, the accused, and his counsel, and Capt. Gillette left the city to-night for Augusta.

The day was spent by the Judge Advocate in examining a lot of Capt. Carter's private and personal papers, under instructions from the War Department, which was done under protest from Capt. Carter, through his counsel. The protest was unheeded. Major H. M. Adams, who was on the board of inquiry that first looked into the case, was present, supposedly on account of his familiarity with the papers.

Society of the War of 1812.

The Society of the War of 1812 gathered around the annual camp fire in Delmonico's last night and partook of their annual dinner. To the right and left of the camp fire, over which, on a tripod, the pot steamed merrily while the grog brewed, were stacked guns, and strewn promiscuously about were shot and shell. Drums were piled high, and on these were the queer beavers of the olden time, with the feather stuck jauntily in. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, in full regalia, opened the after-dinner exercises with a review of the War of 1812. The other speakers were Admiral Erben, Gen. McMahon, Gen. James M. Varnum, Col. William C. Church, and Col. Henry Chauncey, Jr.

Capt. H. C. Taylor Ill at Newport.

NEWPORT, Jan. 17.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, the commanding officer of the United States battleship Indiana, came here a short time ago to visit his family. While here he contracted an illness which was believed to be serious, but to-day it was diagnosed as malaria. It will be some time, however, before he will be in condition to join the Indiana.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

9:15 A. M.—391 East Tenth Street; Mrs. Lizzie Hasenack; no damage.

9:15 A. M.—532 West Thirty-ninth Street; Neilie McDonald; damage slight.

9:20 A. M.—39 Eighth Avenue; Charles Dugro; damage, $10.

10:05 A. M.—148 Bleecker Street; B. Faulkner; damage, $10.

3:30 P. M.—67 Seventh Street; Paul Lustig; damage, $300.

3:40 P. M.—525 Cortlandt Avenue; occupant unknown; no damage.

5:30 P. M.—539 Eleventh Avenue; George Calick; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—103 Orchard Street; J. Miller; no damage.

8:40 P. M.—640 Madison Avenue; Mrs. Dick; damage, $600.

9:35 P. M.—385 Broadway; Foster, Paul & Co.; damage, $100.

TAMMANY MEN WAITING

Expectant Office Holders Disappointed by the Efficiency of the Civil Service Rules.

LEADERS HAVE NO PATRONAGE

Under the Provisions of the Charter the City Employes on the Classified List Can Be Removed Only for Cause.

It is probable that the anxious members of the "Army of Expectancy," which have been waiting since New Year's Day for the wind which would shake the ripe administration plums from the patronage tree, will have much longer to wait before their appetites for juicy places can be supplied. The patronage mill has ceased to go round and round, and the Tammany Hall district leaders are at their wits' ends for excuses to give their followers. The heads of departments are handicapped by the civil service regulations, and find themselves powerless to make removals or appointments in the classified service.

The situation is a bitter disappointment to the rank and file of Tammany Hall, and the office seekers do not hesitate to voice their disappointment. In many of the municipal departments appointments of Deputy Commissioners only have been made, except in cases where new offices have been created, exempt from competitive examination. Legislation at Albany is the only plan by which matters may be remedied, and with the present Legislature Republican there is little to be hoped for in the way of helping to make vacancies for Tammany to fill.

George McAneney, the Secretary of the Civil Service Reform Association, returned yesterday from Albany, where he had been on a visit to look after civil service matters. He declared last night that Gov. Black's "starchless" civil service bill has been superseded in New York City by the law laid down in the charter. If this explanation is a true one, the doling out of patronage may become a more serious matter than was at first supposed.

Gov. Black's civil service law was drawn in order to do away with some portion of the civil service system that was objectionable to the Republican machine, and to permit heads of departments to practically make their machine selections by allowing the appointive power to award up to 50 per cent. "for fitness." Senator Thomas F. Grady attempted to settle the vexatious question a few days ago by introducing a bill providing that the Black civil service law apply to New York City.

If the bill fails to become a law the majority of the clerks and laborers, holdovers from Mayor Strong's administration, will have to be retained unless they can be removed on charges. The charter distinctly prohibits the Controller from paying salaries to any persons in the classified service who have not been regularly appointed according to the existing rules and regulations. It is certain that no big sweep can be made in any of the departments for some time to come unless the Grady bill passes. To get this measure through would probably necessitate the concession of a number of places to the Republican Party.

DEMOCRATIC CLUB MATTERS.

One Name Was Blackballed Out by the 178 Propositions Considered Last Night.

Of the 178 names voted upon by the Board of Governors of the Democratic Club for membership last night, 124 were admitted as resident members and 53 as non-resident members. The other name, which was not made public, received the full quota of blackballs, because, as one of the Governors explained, it was that of a well-known mugwump. The list of propositions was gone through carefully, but the searchers gave up the job of ferreting out the name after an hour's search through the list.

This was the first case of blackballing since Richard Croker announced his intention of making the club his headquarters, and since he declared that "all Democrats, but no Mugwumps," were wanted there. Much to the surprise of everybody present, John C. Sheehan's name was posted on the bulletin board last night as sponsor for two propositions for membership. One of the men he proposed for resident membership was Councilman Frank J. Goodwin, and the other, for non-resident membership, was A. H. Dean of Lake Mahopac, N. Y. Harry A. Von der Horst, the President of the Baltimore Baseball Club, was among those proposed.

The full list of propositions last night is as follows:

Name.	Proposed by
Charles Reilly	Thomas F. Grady.
Vincent Victory	Thomas F. Grady.
Edward J. Donlin, M.D.	Thomas F. Grady.
Patrick J. Ryder	Thomas F. Grady.
Al Dreyer	Thomas F. Grady.
E. V. Foote	Richard Croker.
John J. Mahoney	Richard Croker.
James A. Mahony	Richard Croker.
C. W. Doherty	T. E. Crimmins.
William C. Elsbree	T. E. Crimmins.
P. H. Keahon	T. E. Crimmins.
Thomas G. McCarthy	Edward F. O'Dwyer.
Frank L. Holloway	William Sulzer.
Benjamin Baker	Andrew Freedman.
William A. McQuaid	Richard Croker.
William H. Burke	Richard Croker.
Patrick Ryan	Richard Croker.
W. W. Miller	Dr. J. B. Cosby.
Charles E. Lambert	Dr. J. B. Cosby.
Frank J. Goodwin	John C. Sheehan.
Non-resident.	Residence.
Isaac W. Turner	Katonah, N. Y.
A. H. Dean	Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
Harry A. von der Horst.	Baltimore.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTION.

Chauncey M. Depew, Its New President, Says It Should Rival Croker's Organization.

The annual election of the Republican Club was held last night at 450 Fifth Avenue, and the following officers were chosen: President—Chauncey M. Depew; First Vice President—Charles F. Horner; Second Vice President—Louis Stern; Third Vice President—William L. Findley; Recording Secretary—Alexander U. Campbell; Corresponding Secretary—Henry Birrell; Treasurer—J. Edgar Leaycraft; Member of the Executive Committee to serve till January, 1902—Samuel W. Bowne; Members of the Committee to serve till January, 1903—Arthur L. Merriam, Charles H. Treat, Thomas B. Odell, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Thomas F. Wentworth; Members to serve till January, 1901—John A. Dutton, Joseph H. Emery, and Frank D. Tansley.

President Depew delivered an address, and in part said:

"The differences in our party are more acute and intense than they have been for a quarter of a century. The Republicans of New York are not alone in these troubles. They are found in Ohio, in Maryland, and in other States. All these warring elements are conspicuous and ably represented in our club.

"The two curses of power are flattery and isolation. They prevent access to the great official or leader and they make his mind inhospitable to advice or suggestions other than his desires. The easiest transition is from finding his wise and honest adviser disagreeable to believing him to be his secret enemy.

"Thus the political club must grow in importance in our city. Our successful opponents in the recent municipal election have already recognized this, and the press and the town are ringing with the hundreds who are admitted every night to the Democratic Club, and statesmen from all over the country of the Democratic faith who are asking to be enrolled among its members.

"Our Democratic friends are building up a club whose avowed object is to have New York City control the policy of the Democratic Party in the State and in the country. Our purpose in this club should be broader. It should be to have this club the representative, and the intelligent representative, of Republican opinion of the whole country—Republican opinion of the lized from the judgment and discussion of intelligent Republicans from every part of the country.

"Our membership should be numbered by the thousands, should be limited only by the boundaries of the Republic of the United States, and our organization should be the home where the Senator, the Congressman, the business man, the lawyer, the artisan, and the labor leader from all over the country can find hospitality and congenial minds, and our Republican Club should be known as the National Republican Club."

Col. Lamb Withdraws His Candidacy.

Col. Albert E. Lamb of Brooklyn, who was supposed to have the United States Judgeship left vacant by the death of Judge Tenney within his grasp, has withdrawn from the race. Postmaster Wilson yesterday telegraphed Col. Lamb's withdrawal to Washington. No reason for the withdrawal is given, except that it is thought to be caused by serious illness in his family.

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A PERFECT ART PRODUCT.
WM. KNABE & CO.,
148 Fifth Avenue, near 20th St.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Charles I. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Judge John Davis, Washington; Cyrus H. McCormick, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—Judge Samuel A. Beardsley, Utica.

IMPERIAL—Ex-Mayor F. L. Wright, St. Paul; Judge Frank Shaw, Denver.

MURRAY HILL—President Merrill R. Gates, Amherst College; William F. Vilas, Madison, Wis.

NORMANDIE—Gen. S. E. Olsen, Minneapolis.

WALDORF—A. J. Drexel, Philadelphia; Arthur H. Pake, Boston.

WINDSOR—Harry C. Day, New Haven; President Burt, Union Pacific Railway, Omaha.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street; Hotel Mariborough.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. B. Fisher, hosiery; 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; G. Robbin, shoes; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Collins, notions; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Miller, silks; 2 Walker Street; Sinclair House.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Ambach Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hoffman House.
Barle, William, Son & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; J. G. Maher, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.
Beall, George S., Columbus, Ohio; Miss L. Brey, notions, hosiery, and gloves; G. S. Beall, dress goods, silks, and velvets; Hotel Albert.
Biermeister Brothers & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. Biermeister, Jr., shirts and collars, 810 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Bondy, L., & Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; C. Bondy, furnishing goods, notions, and white goods; Hotel Imperial.
Bondy Brothers & Crittenden, Cooperstown, N. Y.; B. L. Bondy, dry goods; M. Bondy, notions; L. B. Crittenden, millinery; Hotel Metropole.
Brigham, D. H. & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, cloaks and suits; Broadway Central Hotel.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; H. W. Sweeney, laces, embroideries, millinery, and trimmings; 108 Worth Street; Morton House.
Bryce Brothers & Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. J. Bryce, clothing, hats, and caps; Hoffman House.
Bullard, W. S., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; W. H. Bullard, ladies' furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Butler, William S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, laces; Hotel Vendome.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Ohl, cloaks and suits; 115 Worth Street.
Chapman, T. A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; B. V. Seger, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Cincinnati, The, Cloak and Suit Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Israel, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Davis Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; J. B. Davis, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. E. McFarlin, crockery; 2 Walker Street.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; I. L. Bonnell, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Foat, domestics and flannels; L. A. Sherband, dry goods; J. H. Foster, notions, fancy goods, jewelry, and stationery, 66 Grand St.; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. Copp, linens and white goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; J. B. Lawrence, crockery; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. A. Norway, carpets and furniture; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. L. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Grand Hotel.
Fraley, Jacob, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Fraley, notions and furnishing goods; Stuart House.
Frank Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn.; N. W. Frank, notions, fancy goods, and manufacturing department; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Frank Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; R. Frank, woolens, Grand Hotel.
Glenn, Hugh & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. Glenn, notions; Mr. Southerland, dry goods; 57 White Street.
Glenn, Hugh, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Sloane, upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. Gimbel, white goods and laces; 377 Broadway; Holland House.
Gordon & Ferguson, St. Paul, Minn.; C. L. Kluckhohn, hats and caps; Holland House.
Graves, Cox & Co., Lexington, Ky.; G. K. Graves, clothing; Hoffman House.
Halle, H., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; H. Halle, clothing; D. Halle, clothing; Stuart House.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Louis Hamburger, woolens; Leon Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.
Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Grant, clothes and cloakings; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Bundy, dry goods; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; E. Fried, cloaks and suits; 377 Broadway.
Hirsch, M. B., & Brother, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Hirsch, pants; Grand Hotel.
Holtz, Louis, & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; M. C. Holtz, woolens; A. L. Holtz, trimmings; Hoffman House.
Horsfoll & Rothschild, Hartford, Conn.; W. B. Rothschild, clothing and hats; Park Avenue Hotel.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; H. D. Shattuck, furniture; J. E. Dutton, shoes and rubbers; S. E. Kenney, dry goods, &c.; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Hurst, dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kaufmann & Rubin, Philadelphia, Penn.; M. A. Kaufman, dry goods, &c.; Holland House.
Kellog, C. P., Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. C. Herrick, woolens; Hotel Manhattan.
Kraus Brothers, Wheeling, West Va.; D. Kraus, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Kirschbaum, A. B., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. May, woolens; Broadway and Eighth Street; Hoffman House.
Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, Jr., hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; "expected Wednesday."
Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindeke, domestics and prints; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.
Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; B. W. Landstreet, dress goods; 51 Leonard Street; Grand Hotel.
Loveman, Joseph, & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; M. Oestreicher, ladies' furnishing goods; L. Loeb, notions and fancy goods; F. Schweizer, dress goods and silks; 53 Franklin Street.
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; H. B. Litten, furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.
Levy Millinery Company, Troy, N. Y.; M. Levy, millinery; H. Houlihan, millinery; Union Square Hotel.
Macauley & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. T. Macauley, millinery; Stuart House.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; N. M. Rich, furnishing goods; G. D. Barnard, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
McDonald, R. L. & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; J. J. McDonald, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; "expected Thursday."
Menken, J. S., The Company, Memphis, Tenn.; P. Holle, rdess goods and silks; S. Brooks, dry goods, &c.; 115 Worth Street; Stuart House.
Menken, The J. S. Co., Memphis, Tenn; D. M. Kohn, furniture; 115 Worth Street.
Miller, Daniel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Turner, dress goods and woolens, 64 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; L. M. Sage, carpets and upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Nugent, B., & Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; R. A. Mills, cloaks and suits; G. A. Passmore, notions, and fancy goods; A. H. Bichley, linens and white goods; 377 Broadway.
Palace, The, Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. Simon, clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. Wilcox, shoes; P. J. Shaw, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks, velvets, and furs; J. L. Cole, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Plaut, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. Plaut, millinery and fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Posner Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Postley, house furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Regenstein, L., & Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Loeb, notions; Stuart House.
Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A

WOLCOTT ADMITS DEFEAT

Nothing Gained by the Effort of the International Bimetallic Commission in Europe.

RATIO OF 20 TO 1 PROPOSED

The Colorado Senator Thinks that by Some Such Concession an Agreement with Other Nations May Be Secured.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Wolcott of Colorado, Chairman of the International Bimetallic Commission, discussed the work of that body for an hour and a quarter, in a speech to the Senate to-day. The galleries and floor of the chamber were crowded, many members of the House being among those present. The Senator admitted, in substance, that the work of the commission had ended in failure, but declined to admit the impossibility of an international agreement for the free coinage of both gold and silver, though he conceded that it might be necessary to make the ratio something like 20 to 1.

Mr. Wolcott introduced his subject by saying that he was glad to make a statement respecting certain phases of the work of the Bimetallic Commission, but that in doing so he spoke unofficially, not committing his associates in the slightest degree, either to his opinions or deductions. He then gave an account of the appointment of the commission, saying that all three of its members were bimetallists. "Our views were," he said, "known to the President before our appointment; there was no one of us who did not and does not believe that the financial question overshadows all others and that continued adhesion to the single gold standard means only disaster to our agricultural and commercial interests."

The commission had, he said, been hampered by no lack of authority or sanction or administrative support. "We have been," he said, "one of mind and in entire agreement during all our negotiations, and our efforts have been loyally furthered by our representatives abroad, who were fortified by strenuous instructions. In England, especially, the able and intelligent and cordial co-operation of our Ambassador was of great advantage in our deliberations.

"Further than this, from the day of our first entering upon the fulfillment of our duties until now, the President of the United States has extended to the mission his unswerving support in all its efforts to bring about an international agreement. There has been no moment that we have not known that back of our efforts was the earnest desire of the Chief Executive to carry out in its integrity the provisions of the platform of the Republican Party pledging it to every effort to bring about an international bimetallic agreement."

The Negotiations with England.

In France, he said, the question of bimetallism was regarded as strictly an international question, and it was agreed upon the arrival of the Commissioners in Europe that France and the United States should unite in presenting the question to Great Britain. Mr. Wolcott then detailed at some length the joint negotiations on the part of the American Commissioners and the French Ambasador in England. At first, he said, there seemed but few difficulties in the way.

"From the day we reached England," he said, "until we left it finally in October, our official treatment was everything that could be desired. The English Ministry, in terms, asked the French Ambassador and ourselves to suggest wherein, in our opinion, England could materially contribute to a solution of the question, and at the same time retain for her own people the gold standard, and what are termed the 'proposals' were not volunteered and were made only by suggestion at the explicit request of the English Ministry. When they were received they were treated with full consideration, as were the representatives of the two Governments conducting the negotiations."

Mr. Wolcott admitted that it was not surprising that another view should have prevailed in this country, a view based, he said, on the intemperate and hostile and somewhat brutal utterances of the London press respecting the proposals of the French and American representatives. "The newspapers of London, like the newspapers of many of the capitals of the world," he added, "are dominated by and allied with the banking element, and reflect their views, and often their expressions."

Disappointed at India's Action.

It was perfectly realized from the beginning, he said, that bimetallism for England was out of the question. India was the vital point of all negotiations with England, and all other proposals were insignificant in comparison with that respecting the reopening of the mints of India to the unlimited coinage of silver and the repeal of the order permitting gold to be paid for Government dues and to be exchanged for Government rupees.

"There was a general opinion," he said, "not limited to England, that the Indian Government would be quick to avail itself of an opportunity to reopen its mints, and would welcome any international attempt toward bimetallism that would raise the value of silver, and would be glad to co-operate in such an attempt. This belief found expression in the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of March 17, and I am sure that I violate no confidence when I say that the answer of the India Government protesting against reopening India mints was as much a surprise to the English Ministry as it was a disappointment to us."

Mr. Wolcott said it had been intimated that the reply of the Indian Government was dictated by the financiers of London, and declared that it was utterly opposed to the true policy of India. He asserted that the recent famine in India was one of money rather than of food, and that during the entire period when contributions were being sent there to save the people from starvation rice could be purchased in that country for 1 cent a pound. In spite of these conditions, which he declared were due to the closing of the Indian mints, the offer of the commission was refused; "and," he added, "the refusal must be considered as final until the failure of the experiment upon which the Indian Government has entered shall be demonstrated."

Obstacles to the Commission's Work.

Mr. Wolcott next enumerated the obstacles with which the commission had to contend, in which he included the remarkable drop in the price of silver, the coincident tariff legislation in the United States, and the statements of New York bankers in England, who, he said, sought access to English officials and assured them that any sentiment which had formerly existed in the United States in favor of bimetallism was dead. Other statements made by the bankers, according to Mr. Wolcott, were that the mission was sent solely as a sop to a few Western Republicans, that the country generally favored the gold standard, and that the President of the United States shared this view.

"The statements were," Mr. Wolcott said, "of course, untrue, but in support of them these people assumed to present interviews and statements of the Director of the Mint a hold-over from the last Administration; the late Controller of the Currency, an equally precious legacy, now out of the public service and translated to a Chicago bank, and pretended statements in letters and interviews from the Secretary of the Treasury, to the effect that there was no chance for international or other bimetallism and favoring the permanent adoption of the gold standard.

"Nobody in Europe cared a rap what the two minor prophets thought or said, as nobody in this country cares, but the alleged statements of the Secretary of the Treasury were a different matter. We insisted that the letters must be forgeries and the interviews fictitious, and I trust they were, for it was inconceivable that a member of the Cabinet would seek to undermine the efforts of a mission appointed by the President, and whose efforts he was cordially and zealously seconding."

The efforts of the commission were also hampered, he said, by the statements of the leading silver advocates of the United States that it was only wasting time to attempt to secure an international agreement.

20 to 1 Ratio Suggested.

Mr. Wolcott summarized the present situation by saying that it is apparent that for the time being it is useless to count on any co-operation from Great Britain toward a bimetallic agreement, and that, while France actively desires to see silver restored to its old position as a standard of value equally with gold, she insists that the problem is one which demands international action and the co-operation to some extent of other leading commercial nations of the world.

Here Mr. Wolcott announced his intention to retire from the commission. He said: "It is my sincere conviction that an international bimetallic agreement is still feasible by the terms of which certain countries will join us and open their mints to the unlimited coinage of silver, and others will contribute to the plan of enlarged use of that metal as money; and I say this the more freely because I shall give way upon the commission to somebody more fitted for such negotiations and better able to give them his constant time. This result cannot be brought about without the expenditure of both time and patience, and the persons intrusted with the duty of negotiation must have back of them the hearty support of the President and of Congress."

He thought it might be necessary to change the ratio to something like 20 to 1.

Secretary Gage's Attitude.

Referring again to the attitude of Secretary Gage on the financial question and contrasting it with the President's position, he said:

"When Congress convened on the 6th of last month the President, in his reference to the subject of international bimetallism, spoke earnestly and anxiously of his desire to see an international bimetallic agreement consummated. His assurances gave renewed hope to bimetallists all over the country and seemed a final and conclusive answer to those who had claimed that the President was not in earnest in his efforts toward international bimetallism. For myself, I needed no such proof. I had again and again been made to know how genuine was the President's devotion to this settlement of the vexed question.

"Within a fortnight after this, with no event meanwhile which would change existing conditions, the Secretary of the Treasury, in support of a bill which he has prepared respecting the currency, said to a committee of Congress that the object of the bill was to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard.

"The two statements are utterly at variance and contradictory to each other. They cannot be reconciled. This is not the proper occasion to analyze the bill of the Secretary. It will reach limbo before it reaches the Senate. He proposes to capitalize the premium on our bonds sold recently and to make them, with others to be issued, a security definitely payable in gold. He forgets that only a few months ago, when the country was in dire distress, we were compelled to pay nine millions of dollars for the privilege of keeping the word 'gold' out of some of these very bonds. He ought not to forget, for the bank of which he was President got, it is said, some of the bonds, and received some of the proceeds of that deplorable transaction.

Republicans for Bimetallism.

"But I do not intend to discuss the bill, which the President's message specifically does not indorse; and it is premature to criticise the Secretary's Republicanism, for his advent into the party and the Cabinet were practically contemporaneous. We must accept the situation. In my opinion the great majority of the members of the Republican Party are bimetallists, and the fact that they are misrepresented by a Cabinet officer is not pleasing, but it is endurable. The selection of the members of his official household is the President's own affair, and so long as he stands upon the question of bimetallism where he has ever stood, there is no serious ground for apprehension.

"But even in the inconceivable event that the Chief Magistrate of this people should, in the exercise of his judgment, determine to countenance the final fastening upon this country of the burdens of the gold standard, I trust we may still find warrant for faith and hope in the pledges of the party and the wisdom of its channels. We will cross our bridges when we come to them. The time when this country will submit to the final imposition of gold monometallism is far away."

Mr. Wolcott, in conclusion, reasserted his faith in the possibility of securing an international agreement. "Its accomplishment," he said, "would be the greatest blessing that could befall our people, and to achieve it we might well afford to sink for the time the hostilities of party and the bickerings of factions."

WALCOTT OMITS SOMETHING.

Fails to Tell Who Authorized the Offer to Coin Silver at Fifteen and a Half to One.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Wolcott has spoken, but the country has not learned from him nor from any of his associates on the Bimetallic Commission where the instructions were obtained that justified the Commissioners in offering to "reopen" the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1.

Mr. Wolcott has manifested a profound reluctance to give this information. The President has shouldered the task upon the Commissioners, permitting it to be understood that, in course of time, it will be heard from candidly and fully.

None of the members of the Cabinet could account for the offer of free coinage at the new ratio or the proposition that Great Britain should require the Bank of England to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver.

Secretary Sherman declared that there was nothing about a new ratio in the instructions of the commission. He is the only person in the Administration who has been so candid as that.

Senator Wolcott was expected to account for the appearance in the reports from London of the offer that so astounded and confused students of finance.

Senator Allen has a resolution pending that calls for the information. It was believed that Mr. Wolcott would give it, although it was surmised that it could not be done without embarrassment to the President.

When Senator Wolcott had concluded his speech some of his hearers, who had been delightfully entertained by his bright, fresh talk about bimetallism and the futility of endeavoring to convince Great Britain of its practicability, it was found that he had not told whether he and his associates were instructed to propose a ratio of fifteen and ahalf to one, or any other ratio.

With adroit words he avoided saying whether the commission had been instructed to propose the new ratio. When he was reminded of it after his speech he referred to his words declaring that the law under which the commission was appointed was broad enough to justify all the efforts it made; that no special instructions were given, but that without assuming that tentative propositions would be accepted or that they would be effective until ratified by the nations concerned in one agreement, the commission exercised its broad liberty to suggest propositions that might lead up to an international conference and eventually to an international agreement. That is as far as he will go.

Senator Allen will not be satisfied with Senator Wolcott's adroit and evasive statement, which does not at all gratify those who expected to learn who is responsible for a proposition, advertised world-wide as having come from the United States, to reopen the mints to free silver coinage at the ratio of 15½ to 1. Senator Allen is a persistent and sometimes a provokingly insistent inquirer. It is safe to assume that he will not let Mr. Wolcott's neglect to explain pass unchallenged.

Congressional Notes.

A bill authorizing the Muscogee Coal and Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory and for other purposes was passed by the Senate yesterday.

Mr. Morgan (Ala.) has obtained the Senate's consent to print as a document a letter written by Major Gen. John M. Schofield concerning the military importance to the United States of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Foraker reported to the Senate yesterday from the Committee on Pacific Railroads a bill authorizing the President, if necessary for the protection of the Government, to bid in the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the coming sale.

The joint resolution providing for participation by the United States in the Fisheries Exposition to be held this year in Bergen, Norway, which had been passed by the House, with an amendment providing that the Commissioner of the United States should have a salary of $2,500, was passed by the Senate yesterday, the amendment of the House being agreed to.

Mr. Payne of New York, at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, introduced a bill in the House yesterday to amend an act of June 10, 1890, to simplify the revenue laws. It provides that all merchandise abandoned by the importer for relief from duty shall be delivered at such place within the port of arrival as the chief customs officer may direct, and on failure of the importer to comply with the Collector's directions, the abandoned merchandise is to be disposed of at the importer's expense.

The House Committee on Elections No. 2 has set the following hearings in contested Congressional election cases: W. E. Ryan versus H. C. Brewster, Thirty-first New York District, and W. S. Vanderburg versus T. H. Tongue, First Oregon District, Jan. 18; C. J. Jones versus T. C. Catchings, Third Mississippi, Jan. 21; B. L. Fairchild versus W. L. Ward, Sixteenth New York, Jan. 25; Armond Romain versus Adolph Meyer, and Joseph Gazin versus Adolph Meyer, First Louisiana, Feb. 11. In the case of Hudson vs. McAleer in the Third Pennsylvania District, the contestant has until Jan. 24 to file affidavits in support of his motion for the appointment of a sub-committee to take testimony in Philadelphia.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senate Passes an Amendment Requiring Immigrants to be Able to Read and Write.

DEBATE ON THE ARMY BILL

Mr. McClellan Says the Present Organization Is Obsolete and Should Be Changed—Senator Hanna Takes the Oath.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Senate today passed the Immigration bill by a vote of 45 to 28.

An amendment offered by Mr. Spooner of Wisconsin, providing that the ability on the part of the immigrant either to read or to write should be accepted as a sufficient test of his literacy, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 22. Another amendment by Mr. Spooner, providing that the members of the family accompanying an immigrant rejected under the conditions of the bill should be returned to the country whence they came by the steamship companies, was also adopted. Other efforts were made to amend the measure, but failed. The bill was then passed by a vote of 45 to 28.

The bill provides that all immigrants physically capable and over sixteen years of age shall be able to read or write the English language or some other language, but a person not able to read or write, who is over fifty years old, and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over twenty-one years old and capable of supporting such a parent or grandparent may accompany the immigrant or the parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of the child or grandchild over twenty-one years of age, qualified under the law, and a wife or minor child not able to write may accompany or be sent for and come to join the husband or parent who is qualified.

The act does not apply to persons coming to the United States from the Island of Cuba during the continuance of present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

Details of the vote by which the bill was passed follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Cannon, (Silver Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Montana,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,)Clark, (Rep., Wyoming,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Ind.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) McBride, (Rep., Oregon,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich., Mantle, (Silver Rep., Mon.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Morrill, (Rep., Vt.,) Penrose, (Rep., Penn.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Platt, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pritchard, (Rep., N. C.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Quay, (Rep., Penn.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Teller, (Silver Rep., Col.,) Thurston, (Rep., Neb.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Warren, (Rep., Wyoming,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) Wilson, (Rep., Washington,) Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—45.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Clay, (Dem., Ga.,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Heitfeld, (Pop., Idaho,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kenney, (Dem., Del.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mills, (Dem., Texas,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Money, (Dem., Miss.,) Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) Rawlins, (Dem., Utah,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Silver, Nevada,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) Walthall, (Dem., Miss.,) White, (Dem., Cal.)—28.

ARMY DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. McClellan Says the Present Army Organization Is Obsolete and Inefficient.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—This was District of Columbia day in the House, but only three bills of local importance were passed.

The remainder of the session was devoted to further consideration, in Committee of the Whole, of the Army Appropriation bill. The debate was particularly notable for a vigorous speech by Mr. McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) a son of Gen. George B. McClellan, attacking the present army organization as obsolete and inefficient.

The army to-day, Mr. McClellan said, was little better than a clumsily organized National police force, topheavy with the gold lace of staff officers, many of whom had not seen more active service than falls to the lot of a member of the police force. The army, it was urged, should be reorganized. We were paying a large price for a very inefficient army, utterly unprepared for war, while a very small additional expenditure with proper reorganization would work wonders.

Mr. McClellan went into a detailed discussion of the various branches of the service. Our infantry formations, he said, would have been considered excellent in the seventeenth century. Criticising the organization of the cavalry, he said we each year were replacing 25 per cent. of the cavalry horses, while in Europe—Austria, for example—only 12 per cent. of the cavalry horses were replaced annually.

One of the gravest defects in the army organization, Mr. McClellan said, was the lack of a properly instructed and competent staff. The brains of the army should be in the staff. In the modern sense of the word, we had no staff. Our ammunition plant was declared to be hopelessly deficient. At the present rate of accumulated reserve Mr. McClellan said that at the end of five years we would have only enough ammunition to supply the infantry for two days at the firing rate of the battle of Gettysburg.

In the present conditions, hedged about as the service was, Mr. McClellan said it was not strange that army officers lost pride and ambition in their profession and looked forward to "soft" berths and retirement. It was utterly amazing, but it was true, that not an officer in the service was engaged in preparing for war. There existed not a single plan of campaign, not a single skeleton order for mobilization, no plan for camps of instruction; in fact, not one of the preliminary necessities to meet a war crisis should it come. These statements might be denied, but they were true.

It was the duty of Congress, Mr. McClellan urged, to see to it that our army, for its size, was as nearly perfect as human experience and knowledge could make it.

Lewis Attacks the Trusts.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) made a vigorous speech against any increase of the army. He charged that the trusts were in control of the country, and constituted the mailed hand of power behind the decrees of the courts. If the army were increased the people would be justified in asking whether it was not to be used to barricade the courts and break down everything that secured the freedom of the Government.

Mr. Lewis differed, he said, with the Democratic leader, (Mr. Bryan,) whose cause he had followed to the pit. He was not willing to subscribe to the idea that free silver was the single end to be fought for. There was necessity for a return to the true democracy, which had for its end the freedom of the individual as an individual.

Mr. Lewis quoted a telegram which he said Senator Hanna had received from Frankfort, Germany, signed by A. Seligman, as follows:

"I congratulate you on your election. It is most satisfactory to me."

That message, Mr. Lewis said, came from the man who helped to place a mortgage on this Government of $200,000,000. Its insolence had no parallel in history save in the message sent by Pontius Pilate to the executioner of Jesus Christ congratulating him that his work was well done.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) interrupted to ask if Mr. Lewis was aware that Mr. Seligman was an American citizen.

"I am," responded Mr. Lewis. "He is an unpatriotic American citizen." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Grosvenor recalled the fact that Mr. Seligman, with the credit of his house, rendered invaluable aid to the Union cause during the war.

To this Mr. Lewis replied with the statement that Mr. Seligman had removed his residence from this country at a time when he feared the income tax law would compel him to pay his share to the support of the Government. "He is the last man," said he, "whom I should take pride in calling an American citizen."

Mr. Lewis's peroration was liberally applauded by the Democrats and Populists.

Mr. Hull, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, expressed concurrence in the views of Mr. McClellan to the extent that he believed the army should be reorganized, as the present organization was obsolete.

Without completing the bill, the committee rose, and at 5:10 o'clock the House adjourned.

Hanna Installed in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) announced that the Legislature of Ohio had chosen Marcus Alonzo Hanna to be Senator from Ohio for the remainder of Mr. Sherman's term ending March 4, 1899. He presented Mr. Hanna's credentials and they were read. As there was no objection to the administration of the oath of office Mr. Foraker escorted Mr. Hanna to the Vice President's desk and the oath of office was administered by the Vice President.

A SUICIDE'S INSURANCE VOID.

Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Case of William M. Runk.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day Justice Harlan handed down an opinion in the case of A. Howard Ritter, executor of William M. Runk, against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, involving the question whether the heirs of a man who commits suicide when in sound mind can recover on an insurance policy. The Court held that they could not.

It appeared from the facts stated that Mr. Runk, a resident of Philadelphia, committed suicide within less than a year after increasing his insurance to the extent of $260,000, making an aggregate insurance of $500,000 upon his life. Of the $200,000 the New York company carried $75,000, which it refused to pay on the ground that Runk was sane when he took his life. It was shown in the trial court that he had written a letter the day before his death, stating that it was his purpose to put an end to his life so that his life insurance money could be collected for the payment of his debts.

In deciding the case Justice Harlan said that when an insurance company entered into a contract to insure a man's life, neither party to the contract could be supposed to have suicide in contemplation, and it was not intended in entering into such a contract that the life of the person insured should be at the option of either of the parties. In fixing the premium the company would naturally take into consideration the circumstances bearing upon the duration of life, and no company would undertake to insure against suicide. If any company should make such an attempt, it would, he said, be against public policy and would not be allowed.

Concluding, he said explicitly that the heirs of no insured person committing suicide while of sound mind could recover upon his policy. The case came to the Supreme Court from the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and that court's decision was affirmed.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

Germany to Establish One of High Grade in Magdeburg.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Thomas E. Moore, the commercial agent of the United States at Weimar, announces that the German Government is about to establish a commercial high school at Magdeburg, an important manufacturing city in Prussia. The Germans have borrowed this idea from the United States, just as their idea of technical schools was successfully borrowed by us. The scheme is to educate young men in business methods, to help on the plans for commercial development toward which the Government has bent its energies of late years. The plan pursued in American business colleges is to be followed, instruction being given in English, French, Spanish, and Russian, deemed the most necessary languages for aid in developing Germany's future commerce at this time. Besides the languages, there will be special instruction in political economy, finance, and statistics; commercial exchange and laws relating to liquidation, administration, &c.; commercial geography and history; insurance, banking, Stock Exchange, transportation, and customs; technology, physics, chemistry, and descriptive natural history; State and citizen rights; commercial intercourse and mathematics. Each of these departments will be in charge of some person or professor specially trained in the subject or subjects. There will be model banks, counting houses, and exchanges for the students. The banking and mercantile houses will assist in the work at this school, which is to be supported by a State grant of 375,000 marks, ($89,250.) If the school proves as successful and practical as is anticipated, others will be established in other German cities.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The following fourth-class Postmasters have been appointed:

New Jersey—Farmingdale, William B. Goodenough; Springfield, George M. Macdonald.

New York—Blasdell, William C. Stambach; Copenhagen, Arthur E. Sherwood; Cause, Clara M. Texter; East Greenbush, Walter C. Link; Ellenburg Depot, Luther S. Carter; Kenmore, Francis B. Fulton; North Gage, Alexander Blue; Peru, Datus Clark.

Secretary Alger Sits Up.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Alger was able to sit up for a short time to-day, and is said to be otherwise in improved condition.

EXPLOSION IN A BREWERY.

One Man Killed and Another Injured by the Bursting of a Pipe.

By the bursting of a compressed-air pipe in the ice machine room of George Ringler & Co.'s brewery, at 218 East Ninety-first Street, yesterday, Chief Engineer Carl Hoening, fifty-one years old, of 315 East Ninety-third Street, was killed and Adolph Schenken, twenty-three years old, of 231 East Eighty-eighth Street, received several severe wounds, and is in the Presbyterian Hospital.

The pipe, which is 12 inches in diameter, about an inch thick, and 14 feet in height, connects the ammonia tank with one of the engines. A number of heavy pressure tests had been made, and Hoening was submitting the pipe to a greater test when it exploded.

A shower of heavy pieces of metal fell in all directions. Two large pieces struck Hoening squarely on the top of his head, crushing in his skull. By almost a miracle John Hoening, the son of the dead man, escaped injury. He was standing by his father watching the test and assisting him. Every window in the room was shattered and the pipes, large and small, with which the roof and walls are lined were snapped as though they were pieces of clay. The machinery in the room was torn and broken in many places, and in some instances flying iron missiles went through sheet iron as if it had been pine board.

Deeded His Property Away.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Lowell Harding filed a trust deed at the County Clerk's office to-day conveying his real estate interests in this city to his sons, leaving his children $5,000 each, providing for other relatives, and making the Methodist Church a beneficiary for a large amount. A clause of the trust deed allows Mr. Harding to leave his wife $3,000, should he marry again, and gives her the use of his homestead.

GORHAM
Sterling Silverwares

Broadway & 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane.

CURRENCY REFORM HEARING

Secretary Gage and Mr. Fairchild Answer Questions of the House Committee in Washington.

USES OF PAPER AND SPECIE

Confidence Dependent Upon the Assurance of Coin Redemption—Mr. Gage Gives His Ideas of a Proper Financial System.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Secretary Gage and ex-Secretary Fairchild were before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day for a further discussion of the pending plans for currency reform. In response to questions by Chairman Walker, Mr. Gage said he had been in the banking business for forty years; for ten years was President of the First National Bank of Chicago, with a caiptal of $3,000,000 and loans and discounts of $16,000,000 to $20,000,000. He assented to Mr. Walker's question that he appeared as a banker and financier of long experience to aid the committee. The Chairman asked if it was possible to use paper money and keep it at an equality with coin in purchasing power without the coin on hand. Mr. Gage answered that he thought not. Without the specie on hand there was a tendency to distrust and to a demand for specie.

Mr. Walker's questions took a wide range, going into the technicalities and theories of monetary science; the effect of a rise in interest and the diminishing of loans.

Mr. Gage said it would be impossible in this country to have a general rate of interest, as prevailed in England, where the Bank of England fixed the rate. Here it varied in the many States, under statutory law, and the banks of the country had never been able to coalesce on a ruling rate of interest. Mr. Fairchild, in turn, explained that the rate of the Bank of England was governed by the market rate, which compelled the establishment of the bank rate. To this extent London and New York were on the same basis, each interest rate being responsive to the market and the law of supply and demand.

Further questions brought from Mr. Fairchild the statement that one of the effects of a raise in interest was to check the demand for gold, and this was the experience of the Bank of England.

Mr. Fowler asked if a 6 per cent. rate of interest would not almost invariably stop the flow of gold from this country. Mr. Fairchild thought it would, if the gold standard was in operation.

Mr. Gage responded, to another extended question, that confidence depended on the assurance of coin redemption.

Referring to the "endless-chain" process, Mr. Gage said it was a figure of speech applying to all financial operations where obligations came in and went out in a circle. So long as the obligations were met the operation was right and necessary. Mr. Fairchild assented to this, saying this circle by which redemption was accomplished was essential in banking, but that the evil lay in the fact that the Government had not the banking facilities to make this redemption absolutely regular and certain. Lacking these facilities, fear was inspired and the demand for gold increased.

Mr. Mitchell of New York called attention to the provision of the Gage bill for the accumulation of greenbacks in the Treasury for the purpose of preventing the "endless chain."

Mr Gage said that, as applied to the Government, the endless chain was prejudicial, because the liabilities of the Government were so great that theoretic provision of gold is inadequate to redeem promptly and to give confidence of prompt redemption, and that, said Mr. Gage, is a source of weakness.

Mr. Gage made a general statement of what he hoped to see ultimately accomplished as a permanent financial system.

"It would be a condition of affairs with National bank notes, made safe to the people without specific security therefor, wisely restricted by law so as to prevent such evils as might arise, and with the entire elimination of the United States Government from paying its debts by giving other debts in payment."

"Why not accomplish this now?" asked Mr. Walker. "Theoretically there is no reason why it should not be done now; practically there are many reasons. The predisposition of the people is in favor of Government notes. I believe the economic loss to the people from this system, although unknown, outweighs the narrow advantage of the mere saving of interest secured by these Government notes."

The extent of gold shipments was gone into. Mr. Prince of Illinois brought out the point that since Mr. Gage had been in the Treasury the gold supply had increased from $155,000,000 to $162,000,000, notwithstanding the operations of the greenbacks.

Mr. Gage will be before the committee again to-morrow.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD REPAIRS.

Third Avenue Railroad Company Informed that the Thoroughfare Must Be Put in Order at Once.

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, on Saturday sent a letter to the officers of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, saying, in substance:

"Complaint has been made against the condition of King's Bridge Road from One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, resulting from excavations made by your contractors for constructing an electric railway in that thoroughfare. It appears from reports received from the Board of Public Improvements that the pavement was removed from the roadway of King's Bridge Road over a year ago, and has never been replaced, and that the heaps of excavated material along the carriageway close the street for traffic.

"Inasmuch as it has been decided by the courts that the franchise for a railroad on King's Bridge Road was not legal, you are hereby notified to promptly begin and expeditiously finish the work of filling in the trench opened by you, restoring the pavement to good condition, and removing all surplus material from the street.

"If this work is not begun within forty-eight hours, I shall be obliged to have it done at your expense."

BAY STATE FORTIFICATIONS.

The Government Buys Land in Hull to Erect Batteries.

BOSTON, Jan. 17.—The United States has purchased of the Battery Heights Land Company of Hull 347,748 square feet of land on Battery Heights, formerly known as Cushing Hill, Hull, and commanding a view of the ocean.

This purchase takes nearly the whole of the hill, and one-half of the company's property in Hull.

The United States has also bought the Floretta Vining and the L. P. Loring property and about thirty acres of Mrs. Eliza J. H. Andrew's (widow of the late Gov. Andrews) property, comprising nearly 1,290,000 square feet. The land of Martin Knight has also been purchased, and more purchases are soon to follow. These purchases are for fortification purposes.

The transfer of the property known as Battery Heights, or Cushing Hill, conveys to the Government one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots on the whole south shore.

Application for Judson's Release.

Justice Freedman, in the Supreme Court, heard argument and reserved decision yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus applied for on behalf of Charles A. Judson, who is in Ludlow Street Jail for his failure to pay his wife $75 accrued alimony ordered by the Court. It was alleged that the commitment under which Judson was held was faulty, and under its provisions the defendant could be locked up for life.

Mr. Butterworth's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The body of Benjamin Butterworth, late Commissioner of Patents, will arrive here to-morrow or next day. Private funeral services will be held at his home, probably Wednesday afternoon. The body will be placed in a valut here temporarily.

MAIL DELIVERY QUESTION

Protest Against the Proposed Curtailment Sent to Mr. Gary by the Merchants' Association.

INCREASED FACILITIES NEEDED

Abuse of Franking Privileges by Government Departments Held to be Partly Responsible for the Deficit in Receipts.

The Merchants' Association has addressed a letter to the Postmaster General at Washington protesting against the proposed curtailment of the free delivery system in New York and the other trade centres. It is proposed further to send a letter on this subject to each member of both houses of Congress, as well as to the President and members of the Cabinet. The letter to the Postmaster General is in part as follows:

"We understand that this contraction of the free delivery service is to be made applicable to what is termed the residential portions of the city lying above Forty-second Street. We desire to call your attention, however, to the fact that it is absolutely impossible to designate any large portion of this city strictly as a residential district.

"The business of this city has grown so rapidly that it has extended into and taken possession of many parts of the city which used to be strictly given up to residences; but now we find that the residential portions are split up; that they have been extended into many sections, and that wherever you find a short stretch of residences, business interests are immediately upon their borders.

"This is particularly the case in Harlem and in the annexed district, where within the last decade large manufacturing interests and interests collateral thereto have sprung up, and where they are extending constantly. This is also the case in most of the avenues running north and south, with the exception of a very few of them, and even in those business is fast entrenching and forcing its way.

"As a matter of fact, the Post Office Department of this city should have a larger force, rather than a smaller one. The Post Office Department of this city, we understand, turns over, or accounts to, the United States Government a net increase in earnings of what is equivalent to a profit of $5,000,000 per year, while the cost of running the department here is only about 40 per cent. of the gross receipts. It seems to us that it ought to be the policy of the United States to increase rather than decrease the facilities of its citizens commensurate with the natural increase of business.

"How far the deficiency in the general postal receipts arose through the burdening of the mails by the undue use of the franking privileges in sending out mail matter, and to a similar use of the mails by certain departments of the Government, which apparently are endeavoring to use the Government as an advertising medium, is impossible, of course, for us to say definitely, but we believe that this feature constitutes an abuse of the mails which operates against increased facilities for the legitimate uses of business in the great business centres of the country.

"We feel that this proposed action on the part of the Post Office Department is going to hurt New York City, and once more we desire to file our earnest protest against such action."

MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Two Hundred Firms Indorse the Movement Against Fewer Mail Deliveries.

A mass meeting to protest against the reduction of postal deliveries in the Borough of Brooklyn has been called for Thursday at the Academy of Music. Two hundred business firms in the borough have already indorsed the movement. Either Silas B. Dutcher or Col. George A. Price will preside.

Postmaster Wilson yesterday made a statement on the subject, in which he said:

"The Post Office Department is not responsible for the present unfortunate situation. This is a matter which rests entirely with Congress. The number of deliveries made in Brooklyn are absolutely necessary on account of the great amount of mail received at this office and the large amount collected in the various districts. It would be impossible for us to carry the mail if allowed to accumulate or be crowded into three deliveries.

"We should have to cut down the number of collections, which would mean a delay to the outgoing mails. To a letter for China, Japan, or Australia it may mean twenty-four days; to a letter for Chicago it may mean twelve hours. To the foreign mails it would mean the missing of many steamers by which it was intended the mails should be dispatched."

MR. VAN COTT IN WASHINGTON.

Efforts to Avert the Reduction in Mail Deliveries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Postmaster Van Cott of New York was an early visitor at Postmaster General Gary's office to-day and conferred with the Postmaster General, the First Assistant, Mr. Heath, and Chairman Loud of the House Post Office Committee concerning the proposed cut in mail deliveries to four per day in the residential sections of the large cities. Postmaster Van Cott said the proposed action of the department had created great dissatisfaction in New York, where there was strong opposition to any reduction of the mail facilities now enjoyed.

As a result of the protests that have reached the department against the reduction in deliveries as proposed, Postmaster General Gary is casting about to ascertain if something can be done to avert it. He has caused First Assistant Postmaster General Heath to communicate with the Postmasters at fifty of the larger Presidential offices, asking them to report whether they can drop a carrier here and there or dispense with some other employes paid from the same appropriation for the remainder of the fiscal year. The threatened deficiency is over $100,000, and the Postmaster General believes that part of this, at least, may be made up by temporarily dispensing with the services of some employes.

Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn and Representative Quigg of New York are expected at the department to-morrow for conference respecting the mail deliveries. The postal officials would gladly be relieved of the necessity of making the reduction, and have intimated to Congressmen and others that a deficiency appropriation ought to be made promptly to avoid it.

NEW POSTAL REGULATION.

Clerks Must Be Appointed in Washington to Get Recognition.

The following order was received from Washington yesterday:

"No payment on account of salaries made to clerks by Postmasters nor any change in compensation of clerks will be allowed except to persons actually appointed by the Postmaster General."

The order is based on an amendment to Section 419 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, which says that all Post Office clerks must be appointed by the Postmaster General.

The old rule was for Postmasters to appoint clerks and make promotions and afterward to report the appointments and promotions to the department at Washington. Under the new order of things clerks appointed or promoted by Postmasters will not be rec

The Wanamaker Store

January Sales;—Their Laws and Causes

"MEDICINE-MAN" methods have no place in our merchandizing. We use neither the lusty pleadings of the tom-tom, nor the fascinations of the mysterious, nor the impressive spectacle of self-immolation. What is the need when all is so plain and logical?

The calendars of the manufacturers read "April." With them winter is a thing that is past, and winter goods an incubus and a menace.

With the public this is January, and there are yet four full months of winter-wear to come. Between anxious manufacturers and eager public stands Wanamaker's,—a mighty conduit. What more is needed?

This January flow of goods, like the flow of Niagara, is remarkable only for its immensity. The laws which occasion it are as commonplace as the laws of gravitation.

New Thoughts in Spring Dresses

YOU may find eighteen in the Royal Salons, heralds of an approaching season, and the latest dreams of the style makers. Without men and women to dream dreams and embody them, what would become of new original fashions?

Among them, these:—

A stunning costume of black open mesh net, over a small mesh net, upon a foundation of black silk. Skirt, new circular shape with demi-train, five Paquin flounces, edged with serpentine braid of silver and steel. Waist with blouse front and covered entirely with shirred satin ribbon and silver and steel braid similar to skirt. Broad lapels of white satin covered with cream lace.

Price, $150.

A tailor-made suit, coat, vest, and skirt, of two-toned whipcord. Skirt new circular shape, with demi-train, trimmed at bottom with applique of shirred satin ribbon. Jacket is jaunty, with short front, much cut away, the shawl collar has lapels faced with changeable taffeta with white polka dots; applique trimming to match skirt. The vest is double-breasted and of the same silk as forms the lapel facing.

Price, $75.

The Manon costume of royal blue broadcloth. The *tout* is very distinguished and depends for its splendid effect upon a mere grace of form, bold plain metal buttons and ornamentation by an original adaptation of fine piping. The skirt is of the latest form, and the jacket with straight front, standing collar and short skirt is unlike any former design.

Price, $50.

These costumes, picked at random from the front rank of the advance guard of the season's styles, are an earnest of the leadership of the Wanamaker business. Having, by the logic of position, taken command of the fashions in Women's Dress, the place is sure to be held tenaciously and maintained courageously.

Even at this early day the stock of Spring Costumes ranges by easy steps from $12 to $150.

At the Turn of the Tide

THERE are strong indications already apparent that the beginning of the flood-tide in Spring goods is close at hand. Spring tides are proverbially high and strong, and that of 1898 to Wanamaker's will prove an emphatic demonstration of this general truth.

The new Cotton Fabrics are well represented now, and every day strengthens their variety and numbers. It is their first appearance in every sense, and they are holding day-long receptions.

No prettier fabric is made on a loom than these delicate stuffs, with springtime printed on them and woven into them in a thousand different patterns. We are showing some of the most exquisite designs procurable. We have skimmed the cream from the offerings of two continents and they are here for your delectation and instruction.

Embroidered Swiss gauzes, 65c. to $1.50 a yard.
Embroidered dotted Swiss gauzes, 37 1-2c. to 50c. a yard.
Printed French Plumetis, 45c. a yard.
Printed French Organdie Lisse, 35c. a yard.
Printed French Organdie Raye, 37 1-2c. a yard.
Printed Mousseline de Soie, 50c. a yard.
American printed French Organdie, 25c. a yard.
American printed Organdie Raye, 25c. a yard.
American printed French Broche, 18c. a yard.
American printed Organdie, 15c. a yard.
French Pique, in tinted colorings, 40c., 55c., 65c. a yard.
Silk-striped ginghams, 37 1-2c. a yard.
Fancy striped and checked ginghams, 15c., 20c., 25c. a yard.
Fancy checked and striped Oxford cheviots, 10c., 12 1-2c., 15c., 25c. a yard.
Fancy checked and striped Madras, 18c. and 25c. a yard.

There is an additional attraction also in the following lot of ginghams, which is marked at material reductions from regular prices.

At 6 1-4c.—A 10c. quality, 26 in. plaid ginghams.
At 9c.—A 12 1-2c. quality of 26-in. fancy striped and plaid ginghams.
At 12 1-2c.—The 16c. quality of 27-in. fine-woven ginghams in checks and plaids.
At 10c.—The 12 1-2c. quality of fancy bright plaid ginghams.

Odd Parlor Chairs. THIS is a corner-filling chance which will interest a good many home-makers. The chairs are all of the finer kinds, and among them are many of the most elaborate designs possible to produce. Prices are a third to a half less than regular.

At $8.50—Of solid mahogany, fancy inlaying, shaped front; upholstered in hair and covered with silk damask.
At $9—Of solid mahogany, carved back, frame inlaid with fancy woods, shaped front; upholstered in hair and covered with silk damask.
At $10—Of solid mahogany, frame inlaid with lines, pearl and wood marqueterie around back and front, carved top; upholstered in hair and covered with silk damask.
At $14—Of imitation mahogany, upholstered seat and back; covered with fancy embroidered velvet.
At $16.50—Of solid mahogany, recepton chair, with fancy inlaid frame; upholstered seat; covered with silk damask.
At $17.50—Of solid mahogany, frame inlaid with fancy lines; upholstered seat and back, covered with embroidered silk velour.
At $26.50—Of solid mahogany, frame inlaid with Dutch marqueterie; upholstered seat, covered with silk tapestry.

Fourth floor.

Specials in "Spachtel" SCARFS, Centre Pieces and Pillow Shams, in the lasting and pretty spachtel work, at around half prices. It's the usual story of the manufacturer who had more goods than courage. These are unusually good goods. Nothing in New York can surpass them in pattern, and they are of the highest class of bleaching and workmanship. The regular prices would range from $1.50 to $2. We make a flat price on all. Take your choice at $1 each.

White Lawn Aprons, 15c. YOU will wonder how they can be so cheap, when you see them. The material is a fine, firm lawn; the handiwork careful and skillful. Some have four-inch, others, six-inch hems; all are trimmed with either plaits or rows of insertion. Nevertheless:

15c. each, 2 for 25c.

Broadway.

More Lace Curtains at Half. HERE'S another chance at them—finer kinds this time but all the cheaper. It's the house-cleaning time on the lace curtain floor, and the resultant prices will make new curtains a feature of your house-cleaning.

On the occasion of their last announcement, quantities as large as these offered to-day were exhausted before eleven o'clock. New York people appreciated good curtain prices, and these are of that sort. You had best be early.

Silk Curtains

$7.50 kind, now $3.75.
$9.50 kind, now $4.75.
$12 kind, now $6.
$18 kind, now $9.

Brussels Lace

$10 kind, now $6.50.
$12.25 kind, now $6.50.
$19.50 kind, now $10.
$20 kind, now $10.
$26 kind, now $13.
$35 kind now $24.
$40 kind, now $25.
$53 kind, now $36.

Renaissance

$6.50 kind, now $3.25.
$6.75 kind, now $3.35.
$9 kind, now $4.50.
$10 kind, now $5.
$10.50 kind, now $5.25.
$15.75 kind, now $10.50.
$16.50 kind, now $8.25.
$17 kind, now $8.50.
$24 kind, now $16.50.
$30 kind, now $16.
$35 kind, now $24.
$37.50 kind, now $25.
$45 kind, now $30.

White Irish Point

$4.50 kind, now $2.25.
$5.25 kind, now $3.75.
$5.50 kind, now $2.75.
$6 kind, now $3.
$7 kind, now $3.75.
$8.25 kind, now $4.25.
$9 kind, now $6.
$9.50 kind, now $6.25.
$10 kind, now $6.25.
$12.25 kind, now $6.25.
$14 kind, now $7.
$15.50 kind, now $7.75
$18 kind, now $9.
$20 kind, now $13.50.
$24 kind, now $16.

Third floor.

Women's Wrappers and Gowns. THIS is a double-barreled bargain offer in two different lines and with half-a-dozen varieties in each.

WRAPPERS

At 85c.—Of blue, red or black figured calico; made with yoke back and front; edged with braid; waist lined; felt around waist.
At $1—Of heavy quality figured calico; round yoke front and fitted back; waist lined; turn over collar and full skirt.
At $1—Of figured flannelettes; round yoke back and front; edged with fancy braid; waist lined; belt around waist.
At $1.75—Of figured cotton flannelette; pointed yoke back; jacket front, collar and jacket of cashmere, trimmed with braid; waist lined.
At $2.50—Of figured flannelettes; yoke back and front; edged with two rows of narrow satin ribbon, gathered; collar and sleeves also trimmed with ribbon; belt around waist.

FLANNELETTE GOWNS

At $1—Of striped flannelette; empire; roll collar and revers; trimmed with 2 rows of feather braid; shield and sleeves also trimmed with braid.
At $1.25—Of striped flannelette; double yoke back; stripes running bias in front; turn over collar and cuffs; trimmed with two rows of satin ribbon.
At $1.50—Of blue and pink striped flannelette; full front and plait back; sailor collar and cuffs trimmed with colored feather braid, and bow at neck.

Silk Petticoats. THE good kind, the kind that rustle the loudest and last the longest, and look best all the time. There are no flimsy ones in this lot, although flimsy ones might easily be found at even higher figures.

At $5—Of black taffeta; corded umbrella ruffle; dust ruffle; also one of checked taffeta; Spanish flounce faced with percaline and narrow ruffle on bottom, with cordings above bound with velveteen.
At $5.50—Of taffeta; dark grounds of green, garnet and navy blue, with handsome satin stripe in light colors, corded Spanish flounce lined with percaline and velveteen bound. Value, $6.50.
At $6—Of Roman stripe taffeta; corded umbrella ruffle and dust ruffle.
At $7.50—Of handsome Roman striped taffeta; Spanish flounce, faced with percaline, 2 narrow ruffles on bottom and cording above; bound with velveteen. Value, $8.50.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

ADJT. STRONG ELECTED.

Chosen Captain of Company D of the Sixty-ninth Regiment After a Close Contest.

Bradlee P. Strong, Adjutant of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, was last night elected Captain of Company D by the narrow majority of three votes over his opponent, Capt. McCrystal. The vote stood 23 to 20. Five members of the company did not vote. There was some display of feeling when the result was announced, and Col. Smith ordered one of Capt. McCrystal's supporters from the room.

The polls were opened at 8 o'clock. Col. Smith presided, with Adjt. McClintock and First Sergt. McDonald as assistants. Neither of the candidates for the vacant Captaincy was present while the voting was going on, but their respective friends worked hard for them. A few moments before the polls closed there was a rush of men into the room from Company D and some other companies, and there was some very frank and uncomplimentary criticism of Mr. Strong. Most of the criticism came from men not connected with Company D. Mr. Strong reached the room just as his victory was announced and was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses.

One man shouted "Good-bye, old Sixty-ninth." The cry was taken up by several others, and Sergt. O'Connor made himself so conspicuous by loud talking and groans that Col. Smith ordered him to leave the room. O'Connor went out crying, "We'll get him back again." In a couple of minutes he returned with a green flag, which he waved at the door and shouted "Hurrah for the old flag."

It looked for a few moments as if trouble was imminent, and Col. Smith ordered all who were not members of Company D out of the room. When the room was cleared the election of a Second Lieutenant was taken up. There were two candidates. Sergt. Major John J. Roach withdrew in favor of James Tuite, who was elected by a unanimous vote.

Speaking about his election, the new Captain said it was a harder fight than he had expected. In antagonizing him Capt. McCrystal had done what he believed was just, on the ground that Mr. Strong had not been born in Ireland, but the men of the company thought that was not sufficient cause to defeat him. Capt. Strong said he was pleased at the victory and invited all the company to supper with him at Arlington Hall.

Capt. McCrystal, who had been busy drilling the men of Company B and had not attended the polling place, was included in the invitation and joined the party later in the evening.

Jewish Alliance Entertainment.

The Jewish Alliance will give a public entertainment this evening at the assembly room of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture on "Spinoza, His Life, Philosophy, and Influence on Modern Thought."

SWINDLING GEORGIA NEGROES.

A Pension Scheme Being Worked All Over the State.

ATLANTA, Jan. 17.—A scheme to swindle ex-slaves was discovered to-day through a letter received in the Executive's office from the Rev. James M. Sapp of Millen, Ga., asking for information concerning "The ex-Slave Pension."

Investigation shows that circulars are in every section of the State urging the ex-slaves to register for pensions. An applicant for a pension must send 25 cents with his application, and agree to pay a stipulated sum each month until a certain amount shall have been paid in, when the pension will be secured.

Agents engaged in this swindle are placed in all parts of Georgia, it is alleged, and are fleecing negroes systematically.

The State authorities will break up the scheme. It is probable the attempt to rob the negroes in this manner is going on in all the States of the South.

Inquest into Mrs. Butler's Death.

An inquest was held yesterday before Coroner Zucca into the death of Mrs. Eugenie Butler, colored, who was either pushed from or fell from a window on the fifth story of 221 West Eighteenth Street on the night of Jan. 11 last. Her husband, William Butler, is under arrest on the charge of having caused her death by pushing her from the window after a quarrel. The verdict of the jury was that death was caused in an unknown manner.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Canal Investigation Proposed in the Assembly by Mr. Weekes.

GOVERNOR'S SCHEME OPPOSED

An Inquiry by a Legislative Committee Preferred to One by a Commission Representing the State's Commercial Bodies.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Both Houses of the Legislature held brief sessions this evening. The Senate passed three bills introduced by Mr. Nussbaum, bearing upon the project for the erection of a union passenger station in this city, and also Mr. Ellsworth's bill appropriating $27,500 for the contingent expenses of the Legislature.

The expenditure of the appropriation for the improvement of the canals was brought up in the Assembly by Mr. Weekes of New York, who is opposed to the suggestion made by Gov. Black that the proposed investigation be made by a commission composed of representatives of the commercial bodies of the State. Mr. Weekes offered a resolution providing for an investigation by a committee of five Assemblymen, the inquiry to be concluded and the report of the committee submitted to the Legislature on or before March 1.

Speaker O'Grady ruled that the resolution should be referred to the Ways and Means Committee without debate. Mr. Weekes protested that the matter could be taken up at once. Mr. Nixon made the point that the resolution involved the expenditure of money, and must go over. Mr. Donnelly claimed that it was allowable to debate as to what committee the resolution should be referred to. He was overruled by the Speaker.

"I give notice," said Mr. Donnelly, "that the Democracy does not want to retard this investigation."

"Neither does the majority," answered Speaker O'Grady.

"We are ready for it," supplemented Leader Nixon.

Mr. Delaney of Syracuse presented to the Speaker the first gavel used in the present Capitol building nineteen years ago by the late Thomas G. Alvord. The gavel is to be preserved in the Assembly archives, and is not a personal gift. The gavel is made from the wood of an olive tree grown in the Holy Land, and was the gift of a merchant of Albany, to whom it had been forwarded from Jerusalem. The Speaker accepted the gift.

Both houses adjourned until to-morrow morning.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Bills of General Interest Introduced in Senate and Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The following bills of general interest were introduced to-night in the Senate:

Senator Burns—Appropriating $30,000 out of the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners of Sing Sing Prison for the improvement of the prison, the work to be done by the prisoners.

Also—Providing for the sanitary regulation and proper ventilation of public buildings and schoolhouses.

Senator Siebert—Amending the liquor-tax law so as to provide that no licensed pharmacist shall traffic in liquors exceeding one quart and less than five gallons, unless he shall hold a tax certificate in accordance with the provisions of Sub-Division 2 of Section 11 of the act. In cities of 500,000 inhabitants, a tax of $100 is imposed; in cities of less than 500,000 and more than 50,000, $75; in a city or village of less than 50,000 and more than 10,000, $50; of less than 10,000 and more than 5,000, $35; of less than 5,000 and more than 1,200, $25. The holder of a certificate may sell liquor in quantities of not exceeding eight ounces for medicinal purposes, between the hours of 1 and 5 in the morning.

The following bills were introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. Redington—Providing for the voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy of any person owing $300 or over.

Mr. Delaney—Providing that plaintiffs are not entitled to costs if less than $100 damages is recovered.

BILLS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Private Bankers to Give Bonds—New East River Bridge Proposed.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan to-night introduced in the Assembly his bill of last year, requiring persons or associations doing business as private bankers in cities of the first class to file bonds for the security of depositors. The measure died last year in the hands of Gov. Black. The bill is aimed against bankers in the large cities who do business almost entirely with foreigners. Many of these bankers have absconded within the last few years, taking the funds intrusted to their care. The bill exempts from its provisions members of the State Bankers' Association, and is therefore unobjectionable to them.

Assemblyman Sullivan has introduced a bill providing that it shall not be lawful for any company organized to supply electric lights in cities of this State having a population of 800,000 or over to charge more than three-quarters of a cent per light per hour for each incandescent light or more than four cents per hour per light for each arc light.

Senator Coffey to-night introduced a measure providing for the construction of a bridge over the East River between the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, from a point at or near the foot of Broadway in the Borough of Manhattan to a point in the Borough of Brooklyn between the foot of Hamilton Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The bill provides for a bi-partisan construction commission consisting of four persons, who shall serve with the Mayor. The cost of constructing the bridge and all the expenses incurred by the commission in the performance of its duties shall be borne by the City of New York, the money to be raised by the issue of bonds of the city.

Other bills relating to New York City were introduced in the Senate to-night as follows:

Senator Coffey—Placing such portions of the Bay Ridge Parkway as have been thrown open to public travel under the direction of the Park Commission of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Senator Foley—Authorizing the payment to the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis of 25 cents per day for each person occupying a bed at St. Francis Hospital or St. Joseph's Hospital, such amount not to exceed $25,000 a year.

NATIONAL GUARD CHANGES.

New Plan Suggests that a Major General Have Charge of the Troops and Appoint His Staff.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—If the Governor and Legislature approve of the plan suggested by the commission to reorganize the National Guard there will not be any gold-laced staff appointed by the Governor from the ranks of men who have never served as privates.

Here are the recommendations in brief:

First—A Governor's staff, to consist of one Adjutant General with the rank of Brigadier General, a military secretary with the rank of Captain, and ten aides de camp to be selected from active officers of the Guard below the rank of Colonel and with no increase of rank.

Second—Officers appointed to be aides de camp are not to be relieved from duty with their organizations, but are to act with the Governor when he requires.

Third—There shall be a Major General who shall have charge of the Guard and shall appoint a proper staff to assist him.

Fourth—The Governor's designation of aides de camp will expire when his term expires.

Fifth—The board will set a limit of service so that there will not be life tenures of office.

The report as received by the Adjutant General this afternoon was transmitted to the Governor, who, without expressing his opinion, gave permission for the publication of its salient features.

Midwinter—yet everywhere a suggestion of Spring to the users of Lundborg's perfumes.

TO GIVE UP THE CANALS.

Dock Commissioner O'Brien in Favor of Surrendering Them to the Federal Government.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Dock Commissioner O'Brien arrived here to-day to take the first step in a proposed plan to turn the Erie Canal over to the Federal Government. He has just returned from Washington, where he has been to look into the matter and have a bill introduced, if possible, in Congress. Upon his arrival here he went to the Attorney General's office, where Senator Pavey had arranged a meeting for him with the Deputy Attorney General.

Mr. O'Brien explained what he wished to do and was informed that the only way in which the canals of the State could be disposed of in any manner was by amending the Constitution. The provision in the old Constitution, that the canals shall remain the property of the State forever, was placed, without change, by the late Constitutional Convention, into the new Constitution, where it stands as Section 8 of Article VII.

A resolution to amend the Constitution so as to permit the sale, transfer, or lease of the canals to the Federal Government was prepared by Commissioner O'Brien and Senator Pavey and submitted to the Deputy Attorney General, who said that the resolution was properly drawn. It reads as follows, and was introduced in the Senate to-night by Senator Pavey:

"The Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the Erie Canal, the Oswego Canal, the Champlain Canal, the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, or the Black River Canal; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. The prohibition of lease, sale, or other disposition herein contained shall not apply to the canal known as the Main and Hamburg Street Canal, situated in the City of Buffalo, and which extends easterly from the westerly line of Main Street to the westerly line of Hamburg Street; nor shall such prohibition apply to the sale, lease, or other disposition of said canals, or either of them, to the United States. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale, or other disposition of any canal shall be applied to the improvement, superintendence, or repair of the remaining portion of the canals."

CORONERS IN NEW YORK CITY.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Attorney General Hancock will give a hearing to-morrow afternoon upon the application of Coroners Tuthill and Hoeber of New York, for permission to bring an action in the Supreme Court to test the right to exercise the office of Coroner in the County of New York by the Coroners elected for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx at the late election.

The applicants will contend that the New York City charter does not include the office of Coroner among the offices designated as "borough offices," and that it has not abolished the office of County Coroner.

HAMBURG CANAL A MENACE.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—In his forthcoming annual report, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge will recommend that the State cede the Hamburg Canal to the party from which it was originally acquired—the City of Buffalo. Superintendent Aldridge details the various efforts on the part of the State since acquiring the canal to make practical use of it. He says it is impossible "to attempt a description of its present vileness and unsanitary condition and its imminent menace to the comfort and health of the City of Buffalo."

As Buffalo originally gave the property to the State the Superintendent argues that the city being the only possible purchaser that could assume responsibilities and relieve the State, it is best that the city should assume responsibilities, as from its citizens will come all future claims for damages.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Equal Taxation Bill Introduced—Five-Cent Trolley Fares Proposed in First-Class Counties.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 17.—Short sessions were held to-night in both houses of the Legislature. In the House Mr. Allen of Hudson introduced an equal taxation bill similar in its provisions to the bill defeated last year and the year before.

Mr. Bauer of Hudson introduced a bill providing for five-cent fares on all trolley lines in first class counties. A bill introduced by Mr. Benny of Hudson provides for the reorganization of Boards of Freeholders The proposed boards are to consist of nine members, and the salary is to be $1,000 per year.

President Voorhees, in the Senate presented from the State Board of Taxation six tax bills, as follows:

Providing that the stock of every National bank and State bank shall be assessed in the ward or township where the bank is located, to all stockholders thereof, and that the bank shall retain out of its dividends the full amount of the tax and pay it to the taxing district.

Requiring the completion of assessment by July 1 annually, and that the books remain open for inspection until Aug. 14.

Providing for the removal from office of Tax Assessors who willfully violate the law in the discharge of their duties.

Limiting the time within which tax appeals shall be heard, and providing for interest on the amount of taxes meanwhile.

Requiring bank officials to furnish the State Board of Taxation with the list of names and residences of the stockholders and their holdings.

Providing for a poll tax of $1 on every male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age, and that all real and personal estate shall be taxed according to its true value, excepting National and State property, county and municipal property used for public purposes, buildings used for educational purposes where there is no tuition, churches, libraries, and charity institutions, together with the land on which such buildings stand and cemetery lands not held for speculation.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Chief Engineer A. C. Engard is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the Baltimore.

Chief Engineer A. Kirby is detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

Acting Carpenter J. H. Gill is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Acting Carpenter C. Thompson is ordered to the New York Navy Yard.

Paymaster's Clerk F. Rose is assigned to duty on the Mohican.

Machias arrived at Port Said, Jan. 16.

Wilmington arrived at Bassatone, Jan. 16.

Marietta sailed from San Francisco for Acapulco, Jan. 16.

Army.

Transfers in the Fourth Cavalry—First Lieut. Robert A. Brown from Troop A to Troop G; First Lieut. Floyd W. Harris, from Troop L to Troop A; First Lieut. Samuel G. Jones, Jr., from Troop G to Troop L.

Transfers in the Tenth Infantry—Capt. John Drum, from Company K to Company E; Capt. Stephen Y. Seyburn, from Company E to Company K.

Leave of absence for one month, from about Jan. 24, is granted Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Superintendent United States Military Academy.

The leave of absence granted Capt. David D. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, is extended one month.

First Lieut. Frank H. Albright, Twenty-fifth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
EISNER & MENDELSON CO. NEW YORK, AGTS.

TO PURIFY THE PRIMARIES

Situation at Albany Favorable to Legislation in the Interest of No Faction.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNOR

Advocates of the Reform Satisfied with the Position of the Executive and Hopeful of Passing a Fair Measure.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—State Superintendent of Insurance Payn was asked to-day about the conference on the subject of a primary election law, which he is alleged to have had with William Brookfield at the Murray Hill Hotel several days ago.

"I did see and have a talk with Mr. Brookfield," said Mr. Payn, "but our meeting was purely accidental. Mr. Brookfield is living at the Murray Hill Hotel, and I chanced to go there for dinner. That is all there was to it. Mr. Brookfield and I have always been on very friendly terms. I have not always sympathized with his political course, nor have I always sympathized with the way the organization treated him."

Speaking of the prospect of primary legislation, Mr. Payn declined to discuss the bill which is said to have been drawn by Mr. Quigg; "but," he added, "I will say this: If any primary bill is passed here it will be one drawn on broad lines and with a view to treating every grade of Republican alike."

Views similar to the foregoing have been expressed repeatedly by Gov. Black himself in recent conversations with Senators and Assemblymen who have sounded him on the subject. The Governor has not committed himself to any particular measure. He is said to be giving close study to the bill introduced last week by Mr. Hill of Erie, and he has also made himself familiar with those introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Brush and Pavey. The features on which the Governor insists are that there shall be a new enrollment before the November election, and that there shall be no discrimination against any Republican for his vote in previous elections.

As a candidate for renomination, Gov. Black is mindful of the necessity of getting back into the fold as many as possible of the anti-Platt Republicans in New York City and elsewhere. He believes that a fair primary bill would have this effect and he will object to any measure that is not in the nature of a harmonizer. To this end, he will urge no bill that does not look to putting the reforms it proposes into immediate effect, so as to influence this Fall's elections. "What's the use of a sausage machine if you've got no dogs for sausage?" the Governor is said to have remarked anent a proposition for a new enrollment in December.

Senator Brush said, to-night: "I left a copy of my Primary Election bill with Gov. Black last week, and talked the matter over with him then at some length. I am convinced that the Governor is in earnest about wanting a bill that will shut out no Republican and that will provide a new enrollment before the next election. My bill covers both those points, but I have no assurance, of course, that he indorses it in toto."

Senator Pavey said he had not talked with Gov. Black on the primary question. "The Governor will make himself the most popular Republican in the State," the Senator said, "if he really comes out and makes an honest fight for honest primaries."

Assemblymen Laimbeer and Weekes, the representatives of the reform movement in the Assembly, were in conference with Gov. Black this morning for over an hour on the question of primary legislation. At the conclusion of the discussion both Assemblymen said that the talk with the Executive had been most satisfactory.

"The Governor went over the question thoroughly," said Mr. Laimbeer, "and while we did not single out any bills now before the Legislature to discuss, we talked on all in general. The Governor assured us that he favors a good and absolutely fair primary law, and that it is one of his settled policies this year to see that such a law is passed. We are convinced that Gov. Black is with us in this matter, and that he will not sign any law that favors one organization more than another. He desires us to give the matter the most careful attention and notify him which, if any, of the bills before the Legislature we favor, or if we think parts of each could be taken out and incorporated in a new bill."

"Understand," interposed Mr. Weekes, "he does not recommend a compromise bill, for in that event each side would have to grant concessions, and the result would be that the bill would contain some bad features. What the Governor is in favor of is a bill that shall insure absolutely fair primaries."

Both Assemblymen said that the result of the efforts of all concerned would be that a fair bill would be passed by the Legislature and would receive executive approval.

Senator Ford did not introduce to-night the primary bill drawn by Mr. Quigg and Mr. Lauterbach and intrusted to him to present to the Senate. He said he expected to have it ready to-morrow. He said the bill would provide for an annual enrollment just before the December primaries, but that it was the intention of the Republican organization to have a clean sweep and start out with a new enrollment as soon as the law was passed and in full time for the next election. This would not be required, but would be permitted by the law.

As to qualifications, Senator Ford said the bill would not shut out the Seth Low Republicans, as it only required the voter to swear that he had supported the leading candidates of the party at the preceding State or general election.

MELINE'S JURY DISAGREED.

He Was Charged with Passing a Forged Check on the Bank of the State of New York.

Charles Meline, the young Swede whom the police believed to be a member of a gang of professional forgers who have been victimizing down-town banks, was put on trial before Judge McMahon in the General Sessions Court yesterday. The jury, after being closeted together only a short time, disagreed.

It was alleged that Meline passed a forged check for $120.25 on the Bank of the State of New York. The check bore the name of Henry C. Mortimer, a broker, of 54 West Twenty-first Street. The complainant in the case was Alfred H. Curtis, the paying teller of the bank.

Meline told a queer story about meeting a man whom he knew only as "Henry" at the New York end of the bridge. This man had asked him to go to the bank and have the check cashed for him, as he was very busy. He thought the check was good, and went to the bank to accommodate the man.

John A. Peterson, formerly an elevator man at 35 Broadway, helped to corroborate this story by testifying that he had seen a man give a check to Meline on Park Row.

This testimony, however, was badly shaken for the time being by Detective Robert A. Minster, who said he had been shadowing both Peterson and Meline for several days prior to the forgery. "I was shadowing Peterson on that day," said the detective, "and I know that he was not anywhere near Park Row or the bridge."

Mortgage in Depew Real Estate.

BUFFALO, Jan. 17.—A mortgage of $250,000, given by the Depew Improvement Company to the Equitable Life Assurance Company of the United States, was filed in the County Clerk's office to-day. The consent to mortgage was signed by Chauncey M. Depew, H. McKay Twombly, W. Seward Webb, John Jacob Astor, H. Walter Webb, H. C. Du Val, and others. The mortgage is given upon real estate at Depew. The money will be used in building houses and in other improvements.

Logan Carlisle's Funeral.

The body of Logan Carlisle will be taken to Covington, Ky., this morning. There will be no funeral services at the house, 4 Washington Square North. Former Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, the young man's father, and Mrs. Carlisle will accompany the body, which will leave the city over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The funeral will take place in Covington to-morrow.

Suicide of a Baltimore Man.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Hamilton McDowell, one of the best-known wood engravers and illustrators in this city, committed suicide to-day, swallowing a solution of cyanide of potassium. It is supposed his mind was unbalanced.

W. & J. Sloane

"THE VERONA"
AND
"THE COLONIAL"

All cotton fabrics in single color effects; strong reds, greens and blues.
Especially adapted for Country House decorations.

Broadway & 19th Street

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Predicted that Grain Will Be Carried from Chicago to New York for 12 Cents.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—East-bound freight rates are getting more shaky, and it is predicted that before long it will be necessary for the Joint Traffic Association to send out another announcement that all roads must observe the regular tariffs. No cuts have been made in the rates for general merchandise, but the grain rates are getting lower and lower, and it is now predicted that within a short time grain will be carried from Chicago to the Atlantic seaboard on the basis of 12 cents to New York. So far as can be learned, no grain has as yet been carried at that rate, but it has been admitted by one of the agents of Leiter that he can have the rate at any time he cares to ship. Leiter, however, has been unwilling to pay over 10 cents, and his men have seen so many roads in the effort to secure low rates that the roads are becoming a trifle apprehensive that they will be regarded as rate cutters if they carry his grain. Leiter's men are confident, however, that in the near future they will be able to lay their wheat down in New York for 10 cents.

THE FLORIDA LIMITED.

A New Service from New York to St. Augustine.

The new Florida Limited left the Pennsylvania station in Jersey City at 11:50 A. M. yesterday for St. Augustine, Fla. It was handsomely equipped. It will make the run between this city and St. Augustine daily, except Sunday, in about twenty-five hours. On the train yesterday were delegates to the National Fishery Congress, which convenes at Tampa, Fla., to-morrow, from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The route taken by the train will be over the Southern Railway, the Florida, Central and Peninsula, and the Florida East Coast.

MORTON PATTON TALKS.

Chairman Morton Patton of the Reorganization Committee of the Seattle and International Railway Company is authority for the statement that a large proportion of the bondholders of that property, at an informal meeting yesterday, signed a power of attorney, which was asked for in behalf of himself and H. O. Armour. He added that the conflicting rumors including the alleged proposition to sell or lease the road to the Canadian Pacific or Northern Pacific, were premature and unfounded, as far as he knew. The only reason for asking for this power of attorney was to protect the large and small bondholders and to prevent the sale of the property at what they consider a sacrifice.

After the meeting it was asserted that the bondholders' representation was but $700,000 out of nearly $5,000,000. It was understood last night that another meeting of bondholders will be held to-day, and that a proposition to buy the property for cash would be made.

Moore & Schley were out yesterday in a circular to holders of Manhattan Trust Company's certificates of deposit of International bonds in which they advised holders of certificates not to assent to the proposed arrangement of lease, guarantee, and option.

International bonds were active yesterday on the report of a Canadian Pacific lease and gained 7 points. Half of the gain was lost at the close of the market.

Lake Street "L" Foreclosure Case.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Judge Grosscup, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day overruled temporarily a motion to dismiss the foreclosure proceedings of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York against the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company. The railroad company will be permitted to renew the motion as soon as the Court has had an opportunity to review the evidence in the Zeigler bond case, which is now being heard before Master in Chancery Sherman. In the meantime no action will be taken in the foreclosure proceedings.

Bill Relating to Accidents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Senator Pettigrew to-day introduced a bill amending the act compelling railroads to equip their cars with automatic couplers. It adds a section to the present law, providing that when there is a collision and a passenger train or any part of it leaves the rails it shall be the duty of the officer in charge of the road at that time to submit a full and detailed report, under oath, of the accident and its causes to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Penalties by a fine of $100 to $500 for failure are provided.

Railrond Garnishment Suit.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 17.—R. M. Quigley & Co. have filed a garnishment suit for $195,000 against the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The plaintiffs are contractors who built 127 miles of the Montgomery and Tuskaloosa extension of the Mobile and Ohio for the Hanover Construction Company, which is in charge of the work. When the plaintiffs completed their work last November there was a wide disagreement as to what payment should be made. The suit grows out of that disagreement.

Ottawa Street Car Receiver.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 17.—Ex-Mayor W. L. Hess has been appointed receiver for the Ottawa Electric Street Car Company, of which W. F. Ellis of Boston is President. The company was organized last year with a capital of $100,000.

Canadian Pacific Earnings.

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.—Canadian Pacific earnings for the week ending Jan. 14 were $404,000; for the same period last year, $325,000; increase, $79,000.

George Doyle Sent to Sing Sing.

George Doyle, better known as Darcey Doyle, one of the last survivors of the notorious Whyo gang, pleaded guilty to robbery in the second degree before Recorder Goff, in the General Sessions Court, yesterday, and was sentenced to three years and six months in Sing Sing Prison. Doyle was arrested on a Broadway cable car on Dec. 31 last for robbing a passenger of a gold watch and chain. He created great excitement among the passengers of the car, which was crowded with people, by trying twice to shoot Policeman Probst with a revolver. Doyle has already served two terms in prison. He was indicted for his last offense under the name of George Donaldson.

Conway Cabinet Company Assigns.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 17.—The Conway Cabinet Company of this city made a voluntary assignment to-day to John M. W. Pratt of the Milwaukee Trust Company, who furnished bonds for $110,000. The failure was caused by the inability of the company to pay notes given to creditors three years ago. At that time it made an assignment and was enabled to resume by getting extensions. William Conway, the President, says the present suspension will only be temporary.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup
Bronchitis and grippe yield at once to the healing power of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.
Take no substitute for this reliable remedy. 25c.

KILLS THREE AND HIMSELF

J. H. Matthews Murders His Wife and Two Children and Commits Suicide.

WIFE CONSENTED TO CRIME

A Letter Is Left by Her Saying She Was Tired of Life, and Felt They Had a Right to Take the Children with Them.

John Herman Matthews, a grocer at 426 Columbus Avenue, killed his wife and two young children with a hatchet early yesterday morning and then committed suicide by putting a bullet from a revolver into his brain. Before shooting himself he washed the blood stains from his hands and wrote a letter—addressed to no one in particular—explaining that he was forced to commit murder in order to keep the promise he made his wife that he would not die alone.

Other letters written by him and by Mrs. Matthews found in their little parlor and in the grocery store proved that the crimes were long premeditated, and were perpetrated with the full consent and approval, if not at the request, of the woman.

The couple had intended to die together with their children gy gas asphyxiation, but Matthews was strong and too impatient to wait for the noxious fumes to take effect. Wife and children were unconscious from their effects, although he knew it not, and never felt the blows he struck them.

The family was apparently a happy one. Mrs. Matthews, in one of the letters announcing her decision to die with him, declared her husband good and kind, and the children, Hattie, twelve, and Schuyler, ten years old, the neighbors say, were bright and pretty. There was no poverty, no immediate fear of poverty, and nothing any of their relatives or neighbors knew to justify the weariness of life of which husband and wife complained.

Their Battle with Life.

Mrs. Matthews was Miss Minnie Landphier of Highland, N. Y., fifteen years ago, when she first met Matthews visiting there from Cincinnati. They were married, and went to New Mexico, where Mr. Matthews had a sheep ranch. There their children were born. A little more than a year ago they sold out the sheep farm and took a flat at 702 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Tremont. They had some money, and Matthews tried several small ventures with varying success. In May last he opened a men's furnishing goods place in Broadway, opposite the Sturtevant House. He made no money, and gave up the business last September.

Mrs. Matthew's cousin, John D. Landphier, is in the office of Park & Tilford, and Matthews thought he might do well in the grocery business. He found the store 426 Columbus Avenue vacant, and hired it last November. The last two tenants had failed to make a living there with an oyster market, but he was hopeful. He paid cash for new fixtures and for the stock, hired two clerks, James A. Ford and Charles Johnson, and brought his family from Tremont to live in the apartments behind the store.

The building is of brick, two stories high, 85 by 20 feet. The ground floor is the store, with two bedrooms, parlor, kitchen, and bathroom in the rear, and the upper floor is a large hall and meeting rooms, used as signs on the front show, by a kindergarten, two dancing academies, the Evangelical Church of the Advent, and the West Side Improvement Association.

Friends in Tremont.

While living in Tremont the Matthews family became friendly with the wife and two children—George and Jennie—of Policeman George W. Reid, who lived at 706 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street. The intimacy was continued after the Matthewses moved to Columbus Avenue.

Saturday night, much to the surprise of his clerks, Matthews told them he was going to take his wife and children to the theatre, and that they might close when they chose. They thought it strange for him to leave the store on a busy night, and said yesterday it was the only out-of-the-way thing he had done since they were in his employ. They kept the store open until 10:20 o'clock.

Sunday afternoon and evening the two children spent at Mrs. Reid's home, returning to the Columbus Avenue store about 8:30 o'clock. No one saw Matthews after noon. He visited the Hotel Endicott about 11 o'clock with a friend and had a sandwich and a drink.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning Ford reached the store. A key was sticking in the lock on the inside, and he could not open the door. While he was away seeking the other clerk the milkman drove up. Alarmed at receiving no reply to his hammering at the door, he called the policeman on post, Vliet of the West Sixty-eighth Street station, who made his way through the adjoining house to the rear yard, from where he could look into the window of the room in which Matthews and his family slept. The shades were down and he could see nothing, but he smelled gas, and, satisfied that all was not right, he reported to his station and Capt. Price hurried to the scene in person.

The Tragedy Unveiled.

When the window was forced open by his direction a rush of gas drove him and the workman back. The shades were raised and the full extent of the tragedy that had wiped out the family was seen. On a bed just beneath the window were the two children, dead, with their heads split open. They had been killed in their sleep, and had never moved after they were struck. Their bodies were lying naturally under the clothing; the boy, his back to the window, facing the girl, who lay on the outside of the bed.

In a bed on the opposite side of the room, covered to the shoulders with the bed clothes, was the mother, the top of her head smashed in. Between the two beds, lying diagonally across the room, on the floor, was the father, his face blackened and bloody. His head was directly beneath that of his wife, while his crossed legs pointed toward the chair where his children's clothes hung near the head of their bed. A revolver near his left hand showed the manner of his death as plainly as the claw-headed hatchet on the coverlet of the children's bed showed how the other victims were mutilated. All were dead, and the doctor, hastily called, said they had been dead for hours.

The lower bar of the T-shaped gas fixture was lying on the floor and gas was pouring into the room. Capt. Price crawled across the blood-stained bed by the window, screwed on the bar, and opened the windows of the kitchen which opens out of the bedroom, so as to create a draught. Then after notifying the Coroner he made the usual search of the premises.

Rooms in Good Order.

All the other rooms were in perfect order. On the bed in the second bedroom clean underclothes for the whole family were ready to be put on. On a table in the parlor, beside a vase holding a bunch of roses and white hyacinths, were three sealed letters, one addressed to Mrs. Reed, one to John Landphier, care of Park & Tilford, Broadway and Twentieth Street, and one to Ira Bartlett at Gonzales, Texas. In the store on a desk were two open letters unaddressed, and one sealed addressed to the clerks, Ford and Johnson.

The first of the open letters, both were written on letter heads of the store in lead pencil and signed J. H. M., said:

No healthy man or woman ever commits suicide from poverty or business reverses. He is so healthy that hope and activity are boiling rampant within him. My wonder is that suicide is not more common. It seems to me a wise provision of nature that one need not live when life is a burden.

The second letter, evidently written after the murders, read:

"Oh, the horrible thing I had to do to keep my word! I promised that all should go sure, and the gas was no good. If I could only have died alone. I loved my wife and two babies. I told her I didn't want to go into any business, as my mind was gone, and I guess my nerve is all that was left. For five years we have talked it over. We wanted to go in a boat and accidentally capsize."

Mr. Lanaphier declined to make public the text of his letter. It was written by Mrs. Matthews, and much that it contained was of no public interest. The tenor of it was that both she and her husband were sick, that they were tired of life, and, in their great love for each other and the children, had decided to die together. In speaking of her own illness, Mrs. Matthews wrote of an operation that was performed on her about a year ago at Roosevelt Hospital. Matthews, she said, was suffering from consumption.

The Letter to Mrs. Reid.

Mrs. Reid was early at the store in response to an urgent call from Capt. Price. The letter for her written by Mrs. Matthews, and dated Sunday, was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Reid: I can't tell you why we have done this, more than this, we are both tired of life as we can't get well. Mr. M. as well as myself is not, nor has been, well for years, though he looks healthy. May I ask you as a last favor to come and see that the proper thing is done for us, and no strangers allowed to enter and gape. My cousin will doubtless be sent for and arrive some time during the day from Poughkeepsie. If you will, take charge until then. I have laid out a few underclothes on my bed. I want Hattie in white and flowers, my dear little man in a new suit if necessary. Oh my darlings; I hate to take them, but I can never go and leave them to suffer and fight life alone. It is our right, and we feel we are taking all we have dear. My cousin has full directions for further disposal.

I would not ask this, but I haven't a lady friend I know of. Mrs. F. (a Mrs. Foster living three doors away) cannot leave her children, and I must have a lady here. My dear, I send a little box of Hattie's and Schuyler's things for George and Jennie. The ring for Jennie, and you may get all of Hattie's dolls and cradle bed and so on and little chairs. A flat pasteboard box is on top of the kitchen shelves, with doll's furniture. Take them for Jennie.

The letter said in a line on the margin: "Leave our jewelry on us."

Letter to the Clerks.

The letter to Ford and Johnson said:

You will please give us a funeral, then sell the stock and fixtures and pay the funeral expenses, which should be inexpensive. Then settle a few accounts. Then to yourselves each, $50. Balance to landlord. You should be able to close the account in one week's time.

Please deliver household effects and fixtures to the person to whom Mrs. Matthews has written, and she requests that a special messenger be sent to Mrs. Reed, 702 East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, with the letter and package lying on the desk. Also a special messenger to John Landphier.

Give Schuyler's bicycle to George Reed. You will find it on the shelving in the rear of the store.

The clerks said they knew of no outstanding accounts, as Matthews had paid cash for everything. A bank book found in the safe showed a credit balance at the Colonial Bank of nearly $900.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon, after an examination of the bodies as they were found, gave the undertaker, T. E. Senior, permission to remove them to 167 Western Boulevard, and followed him there to make the autopsies. It was an unpleasant task, and, hardened to such sights as Dr. O'Hanlon is, he was unable to bear it and fainted while at work. He learned that the woman and children had inhaled sufficient gas to kill them, and if not dead when struck with the hatchet, they were so far stupefied as to have no knowledge of the blow.

Stroke Surely Fatal.

Matthews's stroke was sure. He struck only once at each of his victims. With the pistol he was less certain. He fired twice at himself. The first bullet fired with his left hand at his heart struck a rib and deflected around to the backbone. The second shot fired with the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth penetrated the brain.

Capt. Price decided that Matthews had sat up with his wife writing five of the six letters found, until after the children had fallen asleep Sunday night. Then Mrs. Matthews went to bed. Two empty quart bottles that had contained champagne were found on the kitchen table, and he believes Matthews gave the liquor to his family that their sleep might be deep. Sometime after midnight he unscrewed the gas pipe and waited for the gas to take effect. It had little or no effect upon him personally, and he believed the others were simply sleeping and at 2:30 o'clock he used the hatchet.

He struck the children first. After leaving the bedside of his wife he went to the bathroom and took off the blood-stained shirt and collar the police found there, washed his hands, and by the light of a candle went to the desk in the store and wrote the letter found there. Then he returned to the foot of his wife's bed and shot himself. Capt. Price fixes the time of the killing by a slip of paper found in the toilet room beside the collar, with the figures 2:30 in Matthew's writing on it.

The bodies of Matthews and his victims will be taken to Highland to-morrow for burial.

Manufacturers on Sound Money.

A meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties was held last night at their rooms, on Montague Street, Brooklyn. Resolutions approving the work of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission were unanimously adopted. Among the speakers were Charles N. Chadwick, ex-Congressman William D. Bynum, and George Foster Peabody. In his address, Mr. Peabody said that he believed that there was a growing sentiment in Congress for sound money legislation, and he urged that the business men of the country should encourage such legislation.

NINTH REGIMENT GAMES.

Andrew Walsh Won the One-Mile Race and Sam Liebgold Was First in the Walk.

The Ninth Regiment Athletic Association held its first annual athletic meeting at the armory, 15 West Fourteenth Street, last night, and nearly 4,000 persons watched some very interesting athletic contests. The entry list was so large that several trial heats were necessary in nearly every event.

The one-mile special race resulted in an easy victory for Andrew Walsh. In the one-mile walk Sam Liebgold, the National champion, won from scratch, beating a large field. Charles Liebgold, who had a handicap of sixty seconds, finished first but was disqualified for running after being cautioned several times. He evidently lost his head toward the close of the race. Before entering on the last lap he was more than 100 yards in the lead, and could have won easily. The bicycle events were interesting. There were several "spills," but none of the riders was hurt. There were only two schools in the interscholastic relay race, Pingry scoring an easy victory over Pratt Institute. Summary:

One-Mile Run, (Special.)—Won by A. J. Walsh, Xavier Athletic Association; T. G. McGirr, New York Athletic Club, second. Time—4:39 1-5.

One-Mile Walk, (Handicap.)—Won by Sam Liebgold, (scratch;) A. Thorpe, Pastime Athletic Club, (0:45,) second; F. Bennett, New York City, (0:55,) third. Time—6:50.

Sixty-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Won by A. Kent, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (12 feet;) C. A. Sulzer, New Jersey Athletic Club, (6 feet,) second; J. F. Miller, St. George's Athletic Club, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Sixty-Yard Dash, (Scratch,) for Members of the Regiment.—Won by G. Kiessling, Company A; W. C. Burhans, Company F, second; John M. Satterfield, Company K, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

One-Mile Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by Pingry School of Elizabeth, N. J. The teams and the order in which they ran were A. F. Meyers, C. A. Sulzer, R. S. Gales, and H. E. Manvel. Time—3:47 3-5. Pratt Institute of Brooklyn was the only other starter.

One-mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by J. J. Murphy, Jr., Greenwich Wheelmen, (90 yards;) H. Y. Bedell, Riverside Wheelmen, (15 yards,) second; W. Torrence, Greenwich Wheelmen, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:34 4-5.

300-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by D. J. Duffy, Pastime A. C., (18 yards;) W. Connors, Xavier A. A. (20 yards,) second; R. Hutchinson, New Jersey A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:34 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Scratch., for Members of the Regiment.—Won by J. J. Dean, Company A; W. D. McMonigle, Company F, second; J. Johnson, Company E, third. Time—0:58¾.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by E. Kalinia, Pastime A. C.; A. W. Smith, New York A. C., second; E. Rowman, Xavier A. A., third. Time—2:16.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by D. J. Donovan, Xavier A. A., (70 yards;) J. Simpson, Jr., Y. M. C. A., (85 yards,) second; W. G. Messer, Knickerbocker A. C., (80 yards,) third. Time—4:33 2-5.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI VEXED.

Indian Cricket Player Insulted by Onlookers at Adelaide.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Jan. 17.—In the cricket match between the Australian and visiting English eleven here to-day, at the close of play the latter had scored 197 runs for six wickets down.

In consequence of insulting personal remarks by the onlookers while he was batting, Prince Ranjitsinhji declares that he will never play at Adelaide again.

Billiards in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Frank Ives and William Catton played the opening game of the handicap billiard tournament to-night, in Central Music Hall. It was at the eighteen-inch balkline, no shot in balk, Ives to play 400 to 200 for Catton. Score:

Ives—0, 58, 1, 2, 0, 8, 24, 16, 2, 182, 2, 105, 31, 19—400. Average—28 8-14. High runs—182, 105.

Catton—10, 1, 19, 11, 0, 20, 0, 14, 2, 17, 1, 0, 0, 3—98. Average—7. High run—20.

Referee—John Matthews; Marker—Charles Matthews.

Ten Eycks Not Wanted at Henley.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"If young Ten Eyck tries to reappear at Henley as an amateur, there will be trouble. It has been hoped that the Ten Eycks would not venture here again as amateurs."

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

A Strong Track League Formed in Opposition to the American Cycle Track Association.

CIRCUIT TO BE APPLIED FOR

W. J. Morgan Says the Membership Will Speedily Excell that of Its Rival—Italy to Admit Wheels Duty Free.

A track association in opposition to the National Cycle Track Association is being formed throughout the country, and already eight good tracks are ready to join. W. J. Morganfi, New York editor of The L. A. W. Bulletin, and manager of the prospective National Cycledrome at Ambrose Park, said yesterday that he felt assured the membership of the new organization would speedily excel that of its rival. Mr. Morgan announced that the new association would send in a request to Albert Mott, Chairman of the National Racing Board, for a circuit. He also intimated that an agent had signed a squad of well-known foreign riders in the interests of the new association.

A communication inclosing official correspondence between Secretary Sherman, United States Minister Draper at Rome, and Signor Branca, the Italian Minister of State, was received yesterday by Isaac B. Potter, President of the League of American Wheelmen, by which arrangements are concluded extending to members of the league the privilege of passing their wheels duty free over the Italian frontier by simply exhibiting to the customs officials the League of American Wheelmen membership tickets and signing cards of identification.

A meeting of bicycle manufacturers has been called for this morning at the office of William H. Cole, corner Chambers and Church Streets, for a discussion upon the sale of bicycles on the installment plan, besides matter of more general interest. In the afternoon the Board of Directors of the National Board of Trade of Cycle Manufacturers will hold its annual meeting.

A party of the racing men who have made New York their headquarters during the indoor season left for Savannah by water yesterday. They intend to journey to Bellaire, Florida, where there is a quarter-mile board track, and remain there until the National circuit opens, some time in May.

TO REGULATE BICYCLING.

Bill Introduced at Albany Providing for Uniform Ordinances.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Senator Parsons to-night introduced a bill providing for uniform ordinances in the different municipalities for the government of bicycling. It stipulates the ordinances which such municipalities may enact. They may provide that bicycles shall have lamps which can be seen 200 feet ahead; but this shall not be required if the rider is not going faster than six miles an hour if he has a bell signal.

The municipal authorities are given authority upon any special occasion to grant permits for wheelmen to ride for a specified time upon specified highways at any rate of speed, and may annex such conditions to such permits as they deem proper. They may permit the use of wheels by children on the sidwalk or in any public park and may regulate or prohibit the riding of bicycles upon sidewalks in the city except when the sidewalk shall have been constructed at the expense of the wheelmen.

A fine of not exceeding $5 is provided for each offense. No city or village authorities are permitted to make any ordinances other than as provided in the act. Any rider arrested under the provisions of this act may tender $5 in money or his bicycle as security for his appearance for examination and the officers are obliged to accept such security.

SUBURBAN ENTRIES.

Three Californians Added When the Late Mail Arrived.

When the California mails arrived on Saturday night at the office of the Coney Island Jockey Club, it was found that there were three additional entries to the Suburban. They were:

H. B. Frank's Senator Bland, five years.

A. J. Stemler & Co.'s Fleur de Lys, four years.

C. T. Boots's The Roman, four years.

There were also a number of additions to the other stakes, which makes the following total entries to these stakes: Suburban, 49; June Handicap, 37; Great Trial, 88; Double Event, 81.

The gross total of nominations to stakes which closed on Jan. 10 now stands 983, as against 899 last year.

Racing at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Results at Oakland:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; five furlongs. Lolo won, Koenigen second, I Don't Know third. Time—1:03½.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Magnus won, Our Climate second, Coda third. Time—1:38¾.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; one mile. The Dipper won, Captive second, Nonchalance third. Time—1:46.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; fifteen-sixteenths of a mile. Red Glenn won, Kaiser Ludwig second, El Moro third. Time—1:39.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Schiller won, Hazard second, Lena third. Time—1:51½.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Blarney Stone won, Hardly second, Bonita third. Time 1:17¼.

Brooklyn Handicap Entries.

Secretary McIntyre of the Brooklyn Jockey Club announces A. J. Stemler & Co.'s Fleur de Lis, four years, and C. T. Boots's The Roman, four years, as additional entries for the Brooklyn Handicap. The total number of entries is now forty-four, eleven more than last year.

Basket Ball Men Disqualified.

The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union yesterday disqualified the Yale University basketball team, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Bend, Peck, Lockwood, and Rockwell. The team competed with the disqualified Fourth Separate Company team of Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday night last.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

L. E. HENDERSON.—Judge Olcott of the City Court has appointed Thomas Abbott McKennell receiver in supplemental proceedings for Lillie E. Henderson, on the application of W. C. M. Pyke.

F. & E. COFFIN.—An order of Judge Barnard of Poughkeepsie was filed here yesterday appointing Charles M. Smalley of Poughkeepsie receiver for Frederick and Edgar Coffin on the application of Thomas C. Hamilton.

TRANSPORTATION AND EXPRESS COMPANY.—Justice Friedman of the Supreme Court has appointed C. F. Pond of Rochester receiver of the International North and South American Transportation and Express Company of 54 Broad Street, on the application of the Parke & Lacey Company, in place of Samuel F. Jacobs, who has resigned as receiver.

M. BERNSTEIN.—Moses Bernstein of Bernstein & Salzman, dealers in goods on the installment plan, of 13 Hester Street, confessed judgment yesterday to Abraham Satz for $1,167, and Samuel Deutschmann for $142. Elias Rosenthal also obtained an attachment against the firm for $1,725 in favor of Mr. Satz.

FRANKLIN MILLER.—Franklin Miller, who did business under the style of Miller & Coates, dealer in plumbers' supplies and tiles at 279 Pearl Street, made an assignment yesterday to John H. Comer, giving preferences for $8,312—to the United States Trust Company $6,000, the Bank of the State of New York $1,800, and James A. Macdonald of Flushing $512. The business was established about fifty years ago by Mr. Miller's father, and the assignor has been a partner since 1887. He has carried on the business alone for the last four years.

Out of Town.

AYARZA & BALANZA.—Deputy Sheriff Tom Maguire has received an execution for $1,722 against Ayarza & Balanza of Monte Cristo, in favor of Zepeda & Gutierrez of Mexico, and an account of $2,000 in the hands of bankers here was attached.

N. K. DOANE.—Justice Smyth of the Supreme Court has appointed James E. Taylor receiver for a lot of farming implements, cows, horses, pigs, hens, corn, and corn husks on a farm at Barrington, N. Y., in a suit brought against Nathaniel K. Doane of that place by Helen S. Bell, who was represented by Clark Bell as attorney. The place was worked on shares, and there is a dispute over the matter.

LEHIGH VALLEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—The Lehigh Valley Construction Company of South Bethlehem, Penn., yesterday filed in the St. Lawrence County Clerk's office a deed of general assignment. Julius Workhum of New York is named as assignee. The company had a sub-contract from the St. Lawrence Construction Company to do the work on the Massena (N. Y.) Canal for the St. Lawrence Power Company, which is capitalized at $6,000,000. The Lehigh Company's contract was said to be a two-million-dollar job. The Lehigh Valley Construction Company has filed a mechanic's lien against the power company for $58,000, claiming to have done $78,000 worth of work during the past Summer for which it received only $25,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

AMERICAN EXPORT COAL COMPANY—A. W. Senbern	$341
AUL, Isaac, and Aaron Klugman—John Murphy	1,948
BORRHO, George J. and Gottleben—Rubber Tire Wheel Company	65
BROWN, John J., William Bryan, and Hugh Lamb—William N. Coler, Jr.	16,488
BALDWIN, Alida J.—J. W. Brown	78
BLUMENSTOCK, Alexander—A. Mayer	30
BELL, Harry C.—Postal Telegraph Cable Company	299
BARILATI, Mary H.—A. Schick	77
BERNSTEIN, Moses—Abraham Satz	1,617
BERNSTEIN, Moses—S. Deutschmann	142
CAVINATO, Guiditta—Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children	260
CASKAU, William—W. Roeber	319
CHARDE, Matthew J.—J. Hosey	98
CHARDE, Matthew J., Mary Payne, and Mattie K. Kells—J. Hosey	265
CAMPBELL, Joseph, Emma, and Martha, executors, &c.—The Nassau Bank	1,856
CONNOR, Mary R.—James McCreery and others	559
OATSVILLE ROLLING MILL COMPANY, William P. and J. S. Worth—H. Schroeder	428
DANIELS, Charles C., and John G. Talt—N. P. Wardwell, receiver	128
DORIS, James—L. Miller and others	159
DORIS, James—Thomas Conville Brewing Company	335
DOUGLASS, Stephen A.—W. and J. Sloane	101
DAVIS, Joseph—E. S. Auchmuty	102
ERICKSON, Fmma—H. P. Crosher	30
GOLDMAN, Hannah—S. Grunebaum	226
GOLDBERG, Nathan and Yette—P. Green	44
GOLDING, Jesse—J. C. Smith, costs	124
GRARLE, Francis C.—D. W. Whitmore	2,017
GREGORY, Mary—M. Ludington	643
HOYT, Milton H.—Isaiah A. Lahey and another	626
HERSHFIELD, Henry—J. McLaughlin	187
HILL, Thomas, Jr.—William McKinley	25
HEIMERDINGER, J. Morris—C. A. Whitney	88
HARTOG, Albert and Ferdinand, Jr.—Bulmer Stationery and Printing Company	51
KASSLER, Ferdinand—Mihalovitch & Co.	246
KATZ, Max—Hugo Boesnseck and others	234
LOWENSTEIN, Julius—G. Simon and another	596
LA ROSA, Vincenzo—V. Fauci	32
McGINNIS, John—The California Vintage Company	389
MARTIN, Herbert W.—J. H. Ketcham	5,849
McINTYRE, James F.—S. McMillan and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	70
OSWALD, Carl—M. Oswald	157
POLLOCK, Lincoln J.—H. B. Claflin Co.	154
POWLEY, Lewis—Theodore Roosevelt and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	64
PERRY, James C.—L. Rosenbluth	97
POLLEY, Grahams—E. S. Stokes	30,679
QUINN, Christopher—F. Moss and others, Commissioners, &c., costs	65
RUSSELL, James J., sued as John J.—Styles & Cash	175
RIDDEL, T. E.—A. Dormitzer	69
SAWARD, George A.—George W. White & Co.	555
SCHAEFER, Louis, and Henry Zubiller, administrators, &c.—A. P. Fitch, as Controller, &c., costs	105
SCHER, Israel—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	661
SIEGEL, Simon and Fanny—H. Sakolsky	388
STERN, Bernhard and Louis—H. Van Reed (two judgments)	575
SMITH, David W.—W. Thompson	136
THE STANDARD GASLIGHT COMPANY—L. Rosenheimer	1,488
THE MAYOR, &c.—Frank D. and Charles P. Croft	6,781
THE MAYOR, &c.—Linda Wharf Brewing Company	110
TOBIAS, Joseph M.; Maurice Ullman, Joseph and Bertie Proshauer—A. Simon	374
THOMAS, William A.—M. L. Muhlman	213
THE MAYOR, &c.—T. J. McLaughlin	354
URY, Felix—L. Bielsky, by guardian	277
WILLIAMS, Alfred—J. T. Prior	77
WILLIAN J. MERRITT COMPANY—F. Wenemer	166
WURZBURGER, Bernhard—S. Adler	208

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Stanbrough Dental Company of New York, to manufacture and sell dental and other tools and appliances; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—William B. Richardson, David B. Otis, New York, and Edward H. Kinney, Broadway.

John Coar Construction Company of New York, to deal in real estate and do a brokerage, renting, and collecting business; capital stock, $15,000. Directors—John Coar, Y. Edward Coar, and Dexter B. Horton of New York.

Mount Morris Park Club of New York City, for social and literary purposes, and for the study of Jewish Biblical history. Directors—Henry Bernheim, Isaac Rosenthal, Joseph Seckles, Ludwig Falk, and Julius Crager of New York City.

The Holbrook Insole Company of Utica, to deal in sheet cork, insoles, and cork soles; capital stock, $7,000. Directors—James S. Sherman, Charles S. Symonds, Charles B. Rogers, Harry D. Holbrook, and Frederick M. Calder of Utica.

The Westchester County Wheelmen of Mount Vernon. Directors—W. N. Gilbert, J. Alva Jenkins, James R. Taylor, C. L. Howland, L. H. Roselle, C. H. Ankerson, D. L. Whitmore, G. H. Freman, and C. H. Cromby of Mount Vernon.

Cazenovia Park Club of Buffalo, to deal in real estate; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Joseph H. Choate, Herbert H. Embry, William H. Newell, William H. Little, Frank P. Boechat, Rudolph Diebuck, William H. Fitzpatrick of Buffalo.

The Merchants' Protective Association of Syracuse, to furnish commercial and mercantile reports to business and professional men in Onondaga County; capital stock, $500. Directors—George B. Weller, Michael Auer, and Charles Strock of Syracuse.

The Hebrew Free Burial Society of Brooklyn, to provide for the interment of Hebrews dying indigent in Brooklyn. Directors—A. B. Volk, Julius Stiahl, Morris Resnicoff, Jacob Shapiro, Aaron Kopeterisky, Louis Grodensky, and Namon Jewertz of Brooklyn.

Borough Hotel of New York City, to maintain and construct hotels, restaurants, and cafés, billiard rooms and bowling alleys, and deal in refreshments, including wines, liquors, and cigars; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—James M. Bell, Alexander B. Powell, Frederick C. Sawyer, and Clifton V. Edwards of New York City.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.01½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.34¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.28½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.10
Cotton, middling	.06⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06¼
Sugar, granulated	.05¼
Molasses, O. K. prime	.30
Beef, family	11.25
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.03⅝
Pork, mess	8.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05
Lard, prime	5.00
Butter, creamery, Western	.20
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Copper, lake Ingot	10.90

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Flour quiet; No. 2 Spring wheat, 86½@87c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 75@83c; No. 2 red, 92@92½c; No. 2 corn, 27c; No. 2 yellow corn, 27c; No. 2 oats, 23c; No. 3 white, free on board, 23½@24¾c; No. 2 Rye, 44¾c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 28@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.19½@$1.23¾; prime timothy seed, $2.77½; mess pork, per bbl, $9.25@$9.30; lard, per 100 lb, $4.62½@$5.65; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.45@$4.75; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@5c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$5; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19; sugars unchanged.

COTTON.

The cotton market was a slow one, with unimportant variations in prices and a scant business as the net results of the day's trading. Speculators hardly knew which way to turn. Prices are low, and they are afraid to sell. The movement is heavy, and they are afraid to buy. The New Bedford spinners kept their word and went out on strike. News from Fall River and other spinning sections indicated a strongly sympathetic feeling. The cotton market here opened steady at an advance of 1@2 points, supported by light buying; but the feeling soon became easier, and by 1 o'clock the advance was lost. In the afternoon the market ruled quiet until near the close, when local liquidation became quite active, closing barely steady at a net decline of 1@2 points. Total sales, 92,500 bales.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Jaruary	5.70	5.73	5.68	5.67@5.68
February	5.70	5.70	5.68	5.67@5.68
March	5.75	5.76	5.71	5.71@5.72
April	5.79	5.79	5.75	5.75@5.76
May	5.81	5.83	5.78	5.78@5.79
June	5.85	5.85	5.82	5.82@5.83
July	5.88	5.89	5.85	5.85@5.86
August	5.91	5.93	5.88	5.88@5.89
September	5.90	5.93	5.90	5.90@5.91
October	5.93	5.93	5.92	5.91@5.92
November	5.96	5.96	5.96	

Southern Spot Markets, Middling—New Orleans, 5¼c; Mobile, 5¼c; Savannah, 5 3-16c; Charleston, 5¼c; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5½c; Baltimore, 5⅝c; Augusta, 5 9-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Middling uplands, 3 7-32d; January, 309½B; January-February, 309B; February-March, 309⅛S; March-April, 309½S; April-May, 310B; May-June, 311S; June-July, 312S; July-August, 313S; August-September, 312½S; September-October, 314B; October-November, 314@315; November-December, 315V.

BREADSTUFFS.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	$1.00	$1.00½	.99⅞	$1.00¼
May	.92⅝	.92¾	.92⅝	.92¼
July	.85⅛	.85½	.85⅛	.85¼
Corn—				
January	.33⅛	.33⅛	.33⅛	.33⅛
May	.34	.34⅜	.33⅞	.34
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	.28¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—				
January	..	..	..	.91¾
May	.90⅞	.91⅛	.90⅝	.90⅞
July	.80⅜	.80⅞	.80½	.80⅝
Corn—				
January	..	..	..	.28½
May	.29	.29⅛	.28⅞	.28⅞
July	.30⅛	.30⅜	.30	.30
Oats—				
January	..	..	..	.22
May	.23¾	.23¾	.23⅜	.23⅝
July	.22⅛	.22¼	.22	.22

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 3d; prime mess, 56s. Pork—Prime mess, fine, Western, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium, Western, 45s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 27s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 29s; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 28s; 40 to 45 lb, 27s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, 34s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 27s. Lard—Prime Western, 25s 3d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, 43s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

Wheat.

Light offerings, an abundance of bull news at home and abroad, and activity among local short interests, gave wheat a sturdy undertone throughout the entire day, particularly on the near futures, which closed ⅝@¾c net higher, against ¼c advance on May and later positions. Trade was small, however, and, as usual, chiefly among scalpers. Advances in all European markets except Antwerp acted as the leading bull feature of the session, being supplemented finally by fair export purchases, including 20 loads here and 10 loads at outports, with additional orders in the market slightly below a working basis.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 17.—No. 1 Northern, 92c; No. 2 Spring, 87½c; May, 90⅝c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17.—January, 90¼c; May, 89⅝@89¾c; July, 88⅛@88½c; No. 1 hard, 92c; No. 1 Northern, 91½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 17.—No. 1 Northern, 91½c; January, 91c; May, 90⅝c; July, 89c; No. 2 Northern, 86c.

Corn.

No. 2, 34¾c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 28½c; No. 3, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c; track, mixed, 28½@29½c; track, white, 29@32c.

Miscellaneous.

Rye—No. 2 Western, 54½c; No. 1 Western, 53½c; free on board, afloat, New York. Barley—Feeding, 34½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Close: Barley—No. 3, 27@42c. Rye—44¾c; May, 46¾@47c. Flax—$1.19½; Northwestern, $1.23¾; May, $1.23½. Timothy—$2.75; January, $2.75; March, $2.85.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5@$5.20; Winter straights, $4.40@$4.50; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.20@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.70@$3.90; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.40@$3.60; no grade, $1.50@$1.55; buckwheat flour, $1.30@$1.35. Rye Flour—$2.50@$3.20. Cornmeal—Kiln-dried, $1.80@$2.10, as to brand. Bag Meal—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75c; coarse, 68@67c. Feed

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Lily of Killarney—8:15.
BIJOU—The Swell Miss Fitzwell—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—The Telephone Girl—8:10.
DALY'S—Merry Wives of Windsor—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—An Irish Gentleman—8:15.
GARDEN—The Royal Box—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Ward of France—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Richard III.—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15.
HOYT'S—A New Yorker—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Hans Huckebein—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Countess Valeska—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Princess and the Butterfly—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Orchestral Concert—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
ST. NICHOLAS RINK—Skating on Ice—Day and Evening.
WALLACK'S—The Girl from Paris—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

ONE BIG LEAK.

The Federal Civil Service is probably the most extravagant known in any civilized nation. We think we pursue the rule of democratic simplicity and economy, when in reality we are throwing away millions of money every year. Probably the fact that our reckless waste is in the opposite direction from that of most great Governments is the reason why we are blind to it. We have no very high salaries under the Government, and very few sinecures that amount to anything. It is the cost of the routine, subordinate service that is excessive.

It is notorious that we pay our higher officials far less than the ability they ought to command can obtain in private life. In the case of the Cabinet officers this is, of course, in some degree, offset by the dignity attached to them and the political and social prestige enjoyed by their incumbents. It is rather small business, to be sure, for a great country like ours to save cash by peddling prestige; but the custom has prevailed so long and is so generally accepted that it has ceased to be a matter of much importance. All the places below this grade, however, are underpaid, and it is a constant occurrence that men holding them leave them to secure much better pay for like duties in business life.

But while the Government is at a real disadvantage in seeking men for the superior service, it is wasting the money of the taxpayers by the million in the subordinate places. The clerks and employés who are paid from $1,200 to $2,400 get on the average at least one-third more than is paid for like service in business, while the hours are shorter, the vacations are longer, and the conditions of work every way lighter. This has come about largely through the fact that these places, as they have been created—and the great body of them have been created since the close of the civil war—have been regarded as patronage. The Congressmen who have voted for them and fixed the salaries in them have known that they would themselves have the filling of them, and that has tended to keep up the rates of pay. This fact, too, has tended to increase the number. How much strength this influence has had is shown plainly by one fact—the places in the classified service, i. e., under the civil service rules, and filled by competitive examination, have not been increased in number in fifteen years, while those not under the rules have been very largely increased both in number and in cost.

We do not say that the places under the old spoils system were always overpaid; we concede that the uncertainty of tenure made it fair to pay higher salaries. But we insist that fairness to the employers as well as to the people required that political interference should be abolished when much better service for lower cost would be possible. The Commissioner of Pensions said the other day that he could reduce his force one-third if Congressmen would let him alone. That shows what we are paying for the blessed patronage system.

If that were abolished, the salaries could be very largely reduced with great advantage to the taxpayers and with no injustice to the employés of the Government. Here, Mr. CANNON, is a way to make both ends meet that you might propose to your great credit. It would in the long run be good politics because it would be sound statesmanship.

OUR BAD TAX LAWS.

The annual report of Controller ROBERTS contains a sound and convincing exposition of the defects of our present system of taxation, with a most unwise and inadmissible suggestion of a remedy for the same. It is a mark of progress when the chief financial officer of the State of New York shows that he possesses enlightened ideas as to the absurdity of the attempt to levy a tax on personal property. Mr. ROBERTS marshals the familiar statistics showing how this tax is evaded, and illustrating the incurable inequality of its application in different counties of the State. In some towns the ratio of personal property to real estate in the returns of the Assessors is less than 1 per cent. In other towns it is nearly 40 per cent. In New York City and County it is 22½ per cent., while in Kings County it is only 4 1-3 per cent. In the entire State the ratio of personal to real valuation last year was 12.6 per cent. This shows a growing disproportion, for in 1871 it was 21.48 per cent. The true proportion must be very nearly 100 per cent.—that is, if all the personal property and all the real property could be reached and fairly valued by the Assessors the amounts, respectively, would be found to be approximately equal.

Nevertheless, we go on year after year trying to reach for purposes of taxation forms of property that invariably escape the Assessor, and escape in yearly increasing proportion. Switzerland, Australia, and the United States are now the only countries that cling to the antiquated, impracticable, and inequitable general property tax—that is, a tax levied on all forms of property. This tax is based on the theory that in order to make taxation equitable, it must be imposed on all property, and that the exemption of any form of property, especially of "capital," is a favor granted to the rich at the expense of the poor. The modern and enlightened theory of taxation is that "equality of taxation consists in a uniform assessment of the same articles or class of property that is subject to taxation." Under this theory it is permitted to exempt personal property altogether, and to tax only property that is tangible, that cannot be hidden or taken to another State. It is permitted under this theory to tax real estate alone—not by any means the "single tax," but a tax on land and improvements—for it is an observed fact that "all taxes equalize and diffuse themselves, and that if levied with certainty and uniformity upon tangible property and fixed signs of property, they will by a diffusion and repercussion reach and burden all visible and also all invisible and tangible property with unerring certainty and equality." We quote from the Wells tax report of 1872, because the theory has never been better expressed.

Controller ROBERTS recommends the abandonment of the personal-property tax for State purposes, but instead of advocating the sound system of an exclusive real estate tax he advises that State revenues be derived wholly from indirect taxes and puts forward again his old suggestion of a graded inheritance tax upon personal property passing to heirs, which was accepted by both houses of the Legislature last Winter, but met a deserved rejection in the Governor's veto. Mr. ROBERTS also, like other advocates of the graded, or progressive inheritance tax, recommends it as an infallible method for enabling the State to get its just dues from a man who has all his life escaped personal taxes. This death tax would be a compensation, he thinks, for the relief from taxation granted during the life of the owner. This is not the case at all. The man who has escaped taxation is dead. He is beyond the reach of the tax gatherer and has enjoyed all his life an estate undiminished by the levies of that functionary. It is the right of succession that is taxed, a right enjoyed by the family and heirs. They must pay the tax, and oftentimes it would fall upon them when they were least able to bear it, just as the one who had gathered the estate together and had the power to add to it and support them had been taken away.

A uniform inheritance tax may be tolerated in practice, however, but a progressive impost that taxes large estates under a higher tax rate than small ones is Populistic in theory, doubtless unconstitutional in form, and grossly inequitable in application. That is the tax Mr. ROBERTS favors, the tax of the vetoed Dudley bill, under which estates under $10,000 devised to lineal heirs were to be exempt, all under $500,000 to pay 1 per cent., those of $4,000,000 or over to pay 10 per cent., and if passing to collateral heirs these rates to be, respectively, 5 and 15 per cent. Such a tax law would not operate equally or uniformly upon all persons in all circumstances, and the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that unequal tax laws are unconstitutional. The Massachusetts Tax Commission, though recommending an inheritance tax law, omitted the progressive feature because of doubts as to its soundness and constitutionality. Their habitation tax, an impost levied upon the occupiers of dwellings, whether owners or tenants, equal to 10 per cent. of the rental value, is a wiser and more just and uniform method of taxation.

Controller ROBERTS does not agree with Gov. BLACK as to the advisability of a commission to revise the tax laws. We think the Governor's recommendation a wise one. It must be remembered that Mr. ROBERTS's suggestions relate only to taxation for State purposes. They leave untouched the vastly more important question of local taxation. The methods of assessment and taxation now in vogue are antiquated and glaringly defective. They ought to give way to a system of uniform and equal taxation. There is no better way to promote the reform than through the labors and the report of a competent commission.

MR. GOULD AND HIS COMPANY.

Is the public to understand that the changes and improvements in the equipment and service of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company which were promised by Mr. GEORGE GOULD have not yet been approved and determined on by the management of that company?

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Directors was held yesterday at which it is reported that the "question" of equipping the company's road with electric motive power was "considered at length." Is the adoption of electric motive power still a "question"? And are the other improvements which Mr. GOULD assured the public his company would promptly introduce in full compliance with the Mayor's recommendations also phantoms?

We utterly refuse to believe that the company has put its President and the Mayor in the false and dangerous position of trifling with the most serious public question now before this community. Mayor VAN WYCK'S recommendations were specific and almost peremptory in their tone. Mr. GOULD accepted them without reserve. He declared that the adoption of electric motors had been decided on and pledged his company to a policy of liberal improvements at once surprising and gratifying. "We shall adapt our accommodations in the fullest degree to the requirements and the comfort of the public," he said.

The Directors of the company meet today. There can be no doubt that the full official confirmation of President GOULD'S assurances will be forthcoming when the meeting adjourns. After the developments of the past two weeks in respect to rapid transit the public will put a most unpleasant construction upon any delay on the part of the Manhattan Company.

THE CASE AGAINST DREYFUS.

A Parisian newspaper has published the official report, made to the court-martial which condemned Capt. DREYFUS, on the evidence submitted in the case. The report seems to answer to what, in our military procedure, would be the summing up of the Judge Advocate. The Judge Advocate is not in theory a prosecuting officer, but an adviser of the court. The French Judge Advocate is known as an examining magistrate, and his functions are the same as those of the "Juge d'Instruction." It is his business to make the prisoner prove his innocence.

This report of the examining magistrate, Commandant BESSON D'ORMESCHEVILLE, it is which was adopted by the court-martial. It is in fact the case against DREYFUS. A perusal of it excites mere wonder that in any civilized country any human being should have been convicted of any offense on such evidence as is here arrayed. There is nothing even affectedly judicial in the tone of the report. DREYFUS was really condemned on the similarity of his handwriting to that of an inculpating memorandum. He was condemned on the testimony of experts in handwriting. And yet it appears from this report that the first expert consulted expressed the opinion that the incriminating document might be written by another hand. This opinion was unsatisfactory to the examining magistrate. The expert was that employed by the Bank of France and by the Court of Appeal, but "his manner of procedure inspired a certain distrust" and thereupon the Minister of War invoked another whose conclusions were more acceptable. The upshot of the business was that three experts were of the opinion that DREYFUS wrote the memorandum, while the other two believed that it might have been written by another hand.

This is absolutely all the evidence that there can be said to have been against the accused—a majority of one in a board of five. If the majority had been of weight and not of numbers, it is at least doubtful whether it would not have been on the other side. M. SCHEURER-KESTNER said the other day in the French Senate that if there was any other evidence against DREYFUS than that of the experts, it had not been made known to DREYFUS. But the whole case is in this summing up, and there is no other evidence disclosed. What there is is a tissue of such inferences and presumptions as an unscrupulous counsel for the prosecution might be expected to produce, and as the counsel for the defense might be expected to expose in a court of justice. As the expressions of the adviser and organ of the court they are entirely disgraceful. That DREYFUS staid late at his office, that he sometimes went into other offices in the same department, that he asked his colleagues about their work, that he paid particular attention to the arrangements for mobilizing the French Army on the eastern frontier, these are the facts upon which the examining magistrate relies to make good the weakness of his narrow majority of experts in handwriting. DREYFUS's private life was not blameless before his marriage, and the examining magistrate has suspicions, which he officially imparts, that it was not blameless afterward. DREYFUS had testified that he did not gamble, but admitted having dined at a club where play is permitted. The judicial magistrate had his suspicions all the same. It is true that DREYFUS's father chose the French nationality in Alsace, but DREYFUS's elder brother never did so. Nay, this remarkable magistrate finds suspicious the very absence of suspicious facts. When DREYFUS was arrested and searched, he offered his keys to the searchers and invited them to ransack his house. They found nothing. But "it is permitted to believe" that DREYFUS foresaw his arrest and that "anything that might have been in any way compromising had been concealed or destroyed in good time."

DREYFUS may be guilty, but evidently he has not been proved guilty. The case against him, now for the first time made public, proves nothing against him, but everything against the system under which he was convicted. It is an "act of accusation" against French military jurisprudence. It is no wonder that the most eminent and reasonable of living Frenchmen are joining the courageous ZOLA in demanding that light shall be let in upon these dark places, and that "the honor of France" shall be saved not by further concealment, but by publicity.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

It is very fortunate that no Americans were injured in the course of the rioting at Havana, and that the mob did not at any time take an anti-American turn. Our National susceptibilities have been quite sufficiently wrought upon in the course of the Cuban insurrection. That our trade and commerce should be sacrificed in order to enable Spain to undertake the reconquest of subjects who detest Spanish rule is a sacrifice which we are obliged by international law to undergo. In addition to this we are put to great trouble and expense to prevent the departure from our shores of armed expeditions directed against the Spanish Government in Cuba, and we are put to greater trouble and expense on account of the inefficiency of the Spanish Navy and its helplessness to keep out of Cuba any expedition that once escapes the vigilance of our own coast patrol. To have it intimated by the Spanish Government after we have done all this that the Cuban rebellion has been kept alive by American aid and that we have not fulfilled our international obligations is very galling. It has to all Americans the air of adding insult to injury. If the intimation were followed by an attack upon Americans in Havana by a Spanish mob it would be very hard for the Administration to enforce moderation in the face of a repeatedly outraged public opinion.

Fortunately for us, no additional provocation has been given to us in the course of the riots at Havana. Nobody seems to have thought of us at all. The explanation seems to be that the Spaniards in Cuba are hating the Cubans, and the Cubans the Spaniards, with such violence and incessancy that neither of them has any leisure for hating anybody else. The project of autonomy excites the "loyal" Spaniards not only against the Cubans, but against the Government which has tried to conciliate them. It is true the attempt has completely failed, but the loyal Spaniards are none the less angry with the Government for making it. For years the Cubans have been saying that they would rather have the island annexed to the United States than governed by Spaniards. And now the Spaniards are saying that they would rather have it annexed to the United States than governed by the Cubans or than to have Cubans admitted even to a nominal share in the Government. Thus annexation appeals to each party as not the worst thing that could happen. While this curious situation lasts Americans in Cuba will probably be safe from violence or indignity at the hands either of Spaniards or of Cubans.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Makers of arithmetics should read the newspapers carefully. Such of them as did so yesterday will be enabled to present for solution in the next edition of their valuable works a most interesting problem in proportion. It will run like this: "If eleven New York Italians who play 'sagineti' on Sunday afternoon find it necessary to carry eleven stilettos, two razors, and five revolvers, how many and what weapons will it take properly to equip twenty-three New York negroes for a game of "craps" on the same afternoon. The correct answer to this question is, "Three pistols and ten razors." We know that, because the colored citizens arrested on West Thirty-eighth Street were so accoutred, but for some reason or other we have been unable to reach the same solution by figures. Doubtless it can be done, however, and the problem will lend needed variety to the tiresome yarns about cisterns with three pipes, and ditches of various lengths, with which existing arithmetics are burdened. It may be that the conditions detailed above are not sufficiently explicit, and that fact may account for our failure to reach on paper the same result that the policemen did by searching the two parties of amusement seekers. The experts, however, will have no trouble in putting the "sum" into the right shape. And, come to think of it, others than students of mathematics might with profit consider this matter. Sociologists, politicians, and even moralists will find it attractive, perhaps, and their "answers" may be even more valuable than that attained by police methods of computation.

—Others than anarchistical Populists will be disposed to denounce with angry vehemence the misuse of the process of injunction which is reported from South Dakota. The father of a presumably young and lovely daughter has a right to influence her choice of a husband in many ways, even to the employment of shotguns, but he exceeds all permissible limits when he goes to a Judge, and on a necessarily ex parte statement of the case secures a formal command that a projected elopement shall not take place. Elopements, it must be admitted, are not intrinsically admirable, but they are often decidedly the lesser of two evils, and we should say on general principles that a Judge was the last person in the world to decide whether or not the difference existed in any particular instance. In the one under consideration, it is said that, as the result of the issuance of the injunction, a worthy young man lost the girl of his choice, whose affections he had succeeded in winning, while she, in the confusion of mind inevitable in circumstances so trying, married a person liked by her father, but highly obnoxious to herself. Nothing is better calculated to spread distrust of our judiciary than episodes like this, and it is particularly unfortunate that it should have taken place in South Dakota, where courts excite none too much respect at best. The Judge who granted an injunction to be used for such a purpose ought to be impeached, the father who applied for it ought to be confined for a long term of years in a brilliantly lighted and entirely unheated parlor, and the worthy young man who allowed it to separate him from his own love ought to be shut up in an asylum for imbeciles.

—Public sympathy is, as it ought to be, entirely with the drug clerks in the combined effort which they are now making to secure better treatment from their employers. The fact that their appeal is merely for shorter hours should not prevent appreciation of the other fact that what the clerks endure is the result of that same callous disregard for the rights of others which permits druggists, as a class, to charge outrageous prices for the goods they sell, and thus to take conscienceless advantage of human necessities. Just as they force people to pay a dozen or twenty prices for medicines, simply because the medicines mean life or death or something like it to the purchasers, so they exact from their clerks an amount of service that no other employers would think of demanding. The clerks, like the public, yield because they are helpless. Whether legislative action will be effective is a question. The druggists, of course, pay such wages as the law of supply and demand enforces, and, while the colleges of pharmacy continue to turn out graduates by the thousand, it will be difficult for the clerks to secure redress for their undoubted grievances. The purchasers of medicines are directly interested in the matter, however, for they must suffer for every mistake made by these cruelly overworked and underpaid employes.

PERSONAL.

—Nothing less than perfect command of his facial muscles could have enabled the General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company to maintain a serious expression while he told our reporter that the platform of the elevated station at City Hall is narrow because "the courts" wouldn't let the company make it any broader. So able a business man as Mr. FRANSIOLI cannot be entirely destitute of the sense of humor, and his inclination to laugh must have been very strong when he made an assertion so directly at odds with universally known facts. Of course, no court ever did or ever will attempt to limit the extent of an elevated station; the very idea of such action is unthinkable, and yet Mr. FRANSIOLI talked about the coercion to which the Manhattan had been subjected and did not even by a wink manifest his own appreciation of the joke. It was a good one, and surely deserved the tribute of a smile. Had that been given one would not be so strongly tempted to explain that Mr. FRANSIOLI did not mean what he said, but that "the courts" had objected to the confiscation of any more public property by the elevated railroad, and had told it, like other individuals and corporations, to buy such real estate as the conduct of its traffic necessitated. So doing, never a Judge will interfere, though it makes its platforms 150 feet wide, instead of 15. The General Manager is well aware of this. A similar emendation, too, is necessary as regards his statement that adjoining property owners object to the widening of the station. They do not and never have. They only manifest a natural desire to be paid for such property of theirs as the Manhattan Company acquires or injures. It cannot be that Mr. FRANSIOLI criticises them on that account.

—Not much is reasonably to be expected from a man born of parents foolish enough to fasten upon him for life the name of MARTIN MARTIN, but it is a little surprising that even when thus afflicted, anybody should display such an utter lack of taste, judgment, and sense as to erect on an Iowa prairie an exact copy of a castle which he had seen and admired in the Scottish Highlands. Obviously, Mr. MARTIN MARTIN is a man with money and with nothing else whatever. Had he spent from $15 to $100 in acquiring two or three primary notions in regard to architecture he would have been saved from making himself, his State, and his country objects of derisive criticism. The Highland castle may have been a very beautiful building, congruous with its surroundings, and eminently well designed to serve the purposes, defensive and other, for which it was built, but out in Iowa it will be merely an inconvenient and unhealthy residence for a man who has taken pains to confess that he has no ideas of his own on this or any related subject. We built an Egyptian temple here once and tried to use it as a prison. The attempt was a wretched failure, of course, and so will this Iowan's attempt to live in his baronial stone heap.

NUGGETS.

Effects of Age.

"Age," remarked the observer of men and things, "makes us wise, and others obstinate."—Detroit Journal.

A Diagnosis.

Cholly Addlepate—Aw, doctah, I have wecently been afflicted with fearful headaches.
Doctor—I see. Some of those aching voids we read about.—Chicago News.

Our Winters.

Foreign Visitor—What a delightful climate you have—so mild and pleasant! It doesn't seem a bit like Winter.
Little Gotham Girl—Oh, it isn't Winter yet. Our Winters don't generally begin till Spring.—New York Weekly.

Temporary Lapse of Memory.

"I shall ask you this morning, brethren," said the Rev. Dr. Fourthly, "to be liberal in your contributions. The purpose for which this collection is to be used is one that deserves your hearty encouragement and support. The money will be carefully disbursed and every cent accounted for. By the way, Brother Griffith," continued the good man, turning to the Sunday-school Superintendent, "will you kindly tell me again what the collection this morning is for? I find I am unable to recall it at the moment."—Chicago Tribune.

THE DIFFERENCE.

From The New York Weekly.

The day, like I, was very hot,
When, flushed and half demented,
I asked Miss Rose to share my lot—
And rapture! she consented!
"Oh, bliss!" I cried, "then now we'll stand
And rise by honest trying,
We'll earn our livings hand-in-hand,
A jealous world defying!"

But Rose replied: "You talk as though
You only were inviting
Your wife to risk the toil and woe
Of poverty's hard fighting.
But that, of course, is quite absurd;
You're only being funny.
From mother I have often heard
You've really heaps of money!"

"Alas! that's wrong," I answered back;
"I'm very poor, I swear it.
But yet my lot no joy can lack
Since you've agreed to share it."
"Oh, stay!" said Rose, in tones that got
Exceeding harsh and brittle,
"I truly vowed to share your lot,
But not to share your little!"

THE FIRST OPERA NIGHT

Almost the Charm of Novelty on Account of the Lateness of the Season.

SOCIETY FOLK IN THE BOXES

The Balconies Filled to Overflowing and Curiosity Prevails—Some of the Handsome Gowns Worn—Few New Boxholders.

An opera first night in mid-January is a social anomaly, accustomed as are New Yorkers to the first notes of the operatic song birds at the season's opening in November. The opening, therefore, of this Winter's short opera season at the Metropolitan last evening had almost the charm of novelty.

Who will be there? What will the women wear? Will the guests who go afterward to the Astor ball be in the boxes in their ball gowns? Will the Vanderbilts make the evening the occasion for their reappearance in society after their long period of mourning? These and similar questions have formed the burden of conversation at dinners and receptions, at musicales and luncheons—wherever the members of the gay world have met since New Year's Day. And last evening society and the general public flocked to the Opera House to see and hear these questions answered, and to see and be seen.

The parquet and balconies were filled—the last to overflowing—when the curtain rose on the woes of Violetta, but the boxes were slow in filling with their fashionable occupants, and it was after 9 o'clock before all were occupied.

Some New Box Holders.

It was soon evident that there were few changes among the boxholders from last year. The only new faces among the real box lessees were those of Mr. John Notman of Brooklyn, Miss Leary, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. Howard Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Reeves-Merritt were in Mr. James A. Roosevelt's box. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson had with them Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies, and in the next box were Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop. Mrs. William Astor was not present, and Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor came in late. Mrs. J. J. Astor was in a rich but simply made gown of shrimp pink silk. Her coiffure was topped by a superb diamond tiara. Miss Willing, her sister, was with her. With Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White in their box, adjoining Mrs. Astor's, were Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt.

Perry Belmont had as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane. Mrs. Sloane was in light green, with a diamond tiara. The Iselin box was empty, the family being in mourning. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Miss Leila Sloane were in Box No. 17. This was Mrs. Shepard's first appearance since her husband's death. Both the elder women were in black and Miss Sloane was in white. Mrs. Lanfear Norrie in white, and Miss Eva Barbey in pink were in Box No. 19. Commodore and Mrs. Gerry and their daughter were in Box No. 23.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright was in Box 29, and Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Benedict were with her. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney were in Box 31. Mrs. Whitney was in a gown of pink silk, a diamond tiara in her hair, and a viviere of diamonds around her neck. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock had two young girls with her in her box. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes were in Box 2. Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Marshall in Box 4, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., with Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, in Box 6, and Miss De Forest and Miss Callender in Box 8. George F. Baker and Miss "Queenie" Baker occupied their box, No. 10, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Miss Elsie Clews were in the next box. Mrs. Clews, who has not been much in society during the past two years, looked remarkably well in pink.

Mrs. Morton and Daughters.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton and two daughters, one in pink and another in white, were in their box, No. 16. With ex-Senator and Mrs. Brice were the Misses Brice, and Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Jr., were with D. O. Mills.

In the upper boxes Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton Rogers were with Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, and Mrs. F. D. Grant and Miss Julie Grant were in the Whitney box. Miss Grant wore the most startling gown in the house. It was of pink silk, with a broad shoulder knot of black velvet at the left. She had a triple necklace of pearls and a pompon of two white and one black feather at least nine inches high.

The old omnibus or open, club box has been cut in half, and was even then only half filled last evening. The glory of the white-bosomed array has departed. The bonnet and hat have been banished from the parquet on opera nights, and the orchestra stalls, filled with women in handsome gowns and men in evening dress, was almost as effective a sight as the boxes.

The dressing in the boxes was not as brilliant as had been anticipated. The feature of the dressing was the towering aigrettes. The box audience left early, so that their occupants could attend Mrs. Astor's ball.

MME. MELBA IN "LA TRAVIATA."

A Large Audience Hears Verdi's Version of "La Dame aux Camellias."

The season of grand opera in German, Italian, and French, under the management of Walter Damrosch and Charles A. Ellis, began last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. Although it had been prophesied by those not altogether keen in their perception of the trend of popular feeling in regard to music that no operatic season could hope for success without the valuable aid of the Castor and Pollux of lyric art, M. Jean and M. Edouard de Reszke, there was present an audience which filled the Opera House to its capacity. It was, furthermore, made evident that the part of society which regards its collective title as invariably entitled to a capital S, did not regard itself as wedded to the company of whom only three or four conspicuous members are to be found among Mr. Damrosch's forces.

Throughout the evening there were abundant evidences of good will on the part of the audience. The opera offered for consideration was Verdi's shopworn work, "La Traviata," which can hardly be expected to arouse a seething enthusiasm in these days and digits of musico-dramatic demand. Furthermore, the same opera, with some of the same principal singers, was given last season by Mr. Grau. Then it had the factitious interest which came from the appearance of Mme. Melba in a new part. Last night Mme. Melba was again the Violetta, and her reception was in the nature of a welcome to her on her return, after an unwise excursion, to the field of art most congenial to her taste and suitable to her talent. M. Salignac, whose career here last season moved along the peaceful level of mild esteem, was the unfortunate Alfredo—unfortunate alike in his love and his garments, neither of which became him. Signor Campanari, who, being a baritone, is always a disappointed father or a foiled villain, appeared as that good M. Germont, who is always identified by his "leit motiv"—"Di provenza"—and his black gloves. There were others in the cast, but these three persons constitute the singing part of the opera, and so the rest do not count for much.

As for Mme. Melba, who was the bright particular star of the occasion, it must be said that she has come back to New York with her glorious voice in splendid condition. There is no voice to equal it now before the public, and no such voice has been heard since Patti was in her prime. There is a gorgeous fullness of tone which seems quite inexhaustible. In all passages Mme. Melba seems to sing with the most consummate ease. Her voice pours out in such a flood that one wonders whether it ever reaches the limit of its power.

Furthermore, there is an absolute certainty of attack which is most comforting to the listener, and added to this is a delightful ease in the execution of ornamental passages which enables one to listen without anxiety lest something go wrong. It must be confessed, however, that from a purely technical point of view Mme. Melba's legato, instinct as it is with a fine sense of rhythm, leaves something to be desired in respect of polish. It has some rough edges that are the more noticeable just now because a perfect legato has recently been heard from the stage of the Opera House.

Mme. Melba's acting is always amusing, especially when it is serious. Her antics with a handkerchief in her scene of grief and despair with Germont were extremely funny to those who, despite the fact that they were at the opera, could not help remembering that Violetta Valery is only Camille with her name changed and her woes set to music.

M. Salignac is a better Alfredo than he was last year. That is not saying a great deal, yet it is agreeable to be able to say that the young tenor has improved. His voice seems to come out with more difficulty, but he sings with more assurance. Unfortunately, he sang out of tune, most painfully out of tune, in the duet with Mme. Melba in the first act.

Signor Campanari was a most effective Germont and sang "Di provenza il mar il suol" in a most tasteful style. The other members of the cast were Mme. Van Cauteran as Flora, Miss Mattfeld as Annina, Signor Vanni as Gastone, Signor Viviani as Baron Douphol, Mr. Rains as the Marquis, and Herr Stehmann as the Doctor. Mr. Rains is a new-comer, but it is impossible to comment on his singing in so small a part.

Signor Bimboni conducted the performance with great care, with skill and authority. To be sure, it is not a remarkable musical feat to conduct "La Traviata," but it is a comfort to see a conductor who knows how to accompany. The orchestra was satisfactory. To-morrow evening "Tannhäuser" will be given.

THE CASTLE SQUARE COMPANY.

Sir Julius Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" Given Last Night.

Sir Julius Benedict's opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was presented at the American Theatre last night by the Castle Square Opera Company in a manner which called forth plentiful applause from a large audience. This opera was last performed in this city at the Grand Opera House on May 20, 1895, in the course of a variegated season under the management of William Parry, stage manager, and José van den Berg, oboist. On that memorable occasion some antique scenery was exhibited and W. T. Carleton appeared as Danny Mann. Other persons engaged in the performance were Helen Bertram as Elly O'Connor, Charles Bassett as Hardress Cregan, Payne Clarke as Myles Na-Coppeleen, and Emma Siebert as Anne Chute.

The book of "The Lily of Killarney" is an adaptation of Boucicault's once popular Irish drama "The Colleen Bawn," and it was produced with Benedict's music at Covent Garden in 1862. It is not an easy opera to perform, for there are very few light opera singers who are capable of acting the parts as they ought to be acted and of singing the music, too. The music is wholly reminiscent of Benedict's master, Carl Maria von Weber, but it is melodious, graceful, and unaffected, and in places rises to a level of considerable merit, as in Elly's solo, "I Am Alone."

The Castle Square Company made a commendable effort to present the work in an interesting manner last night. Much of the scenery was new and effective, and the numerous chorus lent animation to the stage pictures, while it sang most vigorously. The principal members of the cast also sang with earnestness, and indeed the whole performance was characterized by spirit.

Grace Golden was well suited as Elly O'Connor, and Joseph Sheehan and William Wolff were pleasing respectively as Hardress and Danny. The Myles Na-Coppeleen was Thomas H. Persse and the Anne Chute was Gertrude Quinlan.

FARCE AT HOYT'S THEATRE.

Robert Hilliard in "A New Yorker" at That House.

"A New Yorker," the three-act farce performed vivaciously at Hoyt's Theatre last evening by Robert Hilliard and some others, was written by W. A. Tremayne and Logan Fuller. It used to be called "Lost—Twenty-four Hours," and with that rather more appropriate title was performed vivaciously at the same theatre by Robert Hilliard and some others a few years ago. Last night the house bill said the piece had been revised, but no one present who had seen it in its previous form could detect any changes of consequence.

It is still a farce of a very ordinary quality, as to the verbal fun in the dialogue and the humor of the incidents, but quite as good in its way as a dozen or a hundred other farces which have turned out to be valuable pieces of property.

Its personages include a lying young husband, a fond and innocent young wife, a scarecrow brother, a "comedy" adventuress, caricatures of a pious old woman and her obedient daughter, a "dialect" pawnbroker, and a saucy maid-servant. Its situations from the start are obvious, but the piece moves forward swiftly and never drags. Its chief fault, indeed, it its superfluous infusion of cheap sentimentality. The husband stops his nonsense too frequently to moralize, and even the "comedy" adventuress has her spells of "seriousness."

These, however, did not seem to shock the artistic sensibilities of last night's audience, which was noisily demonstrative. Mr. Hilliard played the lying husband with plenty of spirit and appreciable humor, while Louise Thorndyke-Boucicault acted the preposterous adventuress with facile skill and artistic discernment worthy of a better role.

Dick Swift	Robert Hilliard
David Swift	Earle Ryder
Adolphus Stalley	Cuyler Hastings
Solomon Goldstein	Doré Davidson
Thomas	E. S. Powell
Tuft	John Wolfe
Bertha Dacre	Louise Thorndyke-Boucicault
Mildred	Gertrude Gheen
Mrs. Churchill	Jennie Weathersby
Mary Churchill	Ethel Valleria
Susan	Frances Whitehouse

MR. MANSFIELD IN HARLEM.

"The Devil's Disciple," by Bernard Shaw, Acted Last Night.

Mr. Richard Mansfield began a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House last night, and as "where Macgregor sits is the head of the table," that was the most important of the new incidents in the theatrical programme. "The Devil's Disciple," that smart and effective play by George Bernard Shaw, which was chosen by Mr. Mansfield for his reappearance here, requires no extended notice now. Mr. Mansfield's portrayal of Dick Dudgeon is a remarkably fine and interesting piece of acting, his denotement of the conflict between moral courage and physical weakness in the last act being especially graphic, while the effect of the whole is that of nature. One feels, after the play, that he has made a new acquaintance—and few pieces of acting produce that effect. Admirable acting is done also by Mrs. Mansfield in the character of Parson Anderson's wife, a simple affectionate, naturally illogical woman in a bewildering situation; by Arthur Forrest as polite Jack Burgoyne, and by Ben Johnson as the Parson.

For the average of public taste Shaw's play seems too dry and hard. It appeals, primarily, to the intellect rather than the emotions, and that is a mistake in any play. But its ethics are right, though its history is rather weak, its originality is not to be questioned, and the vigorous personality of the foremost actor on the American stage and his facile art lend to it strength and dignity.

To-night Mr. Mansfield will appear as Gloster in "Richard III." an impersonation of great and varied excellence, though not quite one of his most perfect and consistent achievements.

TOO MANY OF THESE "GIRLS."

Now "The Girl from Paris" Returns to Swell the List.

The local stage continues to be overburdened by frivolity, some of it intentionally salacious, much of it vacuous and dull. The inference is that many persons go to the theatre without having their wits about them. With "The Telephone Girl," who is a brazen hussy, at Thirty-ninth Street, and both "The

variety. Frazer Coulter and his wife, Grace Thorne, (daughter of the late Charles R. Thorne,) will appear Jan. 31 in "A Pass for Two."

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Charles Kent and Agnes Proctor appear in a little comedy called "Taming a Husband." Both are actors of long experience. Bessie Bonehill is prominent in the bill. The "animated song sheet" and the living pictures are popular features.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Ward of France" is on view this week, with all the showy scenery lately used at Wallack's. The cast includes many actors of note, such as Maurice Barrymore, Elita Proctor Otis, Stephen Grattan, George Osbourne, Henry Herman, Max Figman, and Joseph Whiting.

PLEASURE PALACE.—There is ample entertainment in the bill at the Pleasure Palace, where the melodramatic "Oliver Twist" scenes, portrayed by Nance O'Neil and McKee Rankin, are relieved by many hilarious trifles, conspicuous among which are the foolery of Arthur and Jennie Dunn and Lew Dockstader.

EDEN MUSEE.—Tilly's Marionettes began their last week's engagement, and presented "Beauty and the Beast" and a minstrel performance and a ballet. The cinematograph exhibited twenty-four new moving pictures, and the concert by the orchestra was very good. During the week the Marionettes will perform at 3 in the afternoon and 9 in the evening. The concerts will be afternoon and evening, and the cinematograph will exhibit hourly.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Joseph Herbert has completed a new comedy, which will probably be produced in New York some time in April.

E. D. Price, who has been connected with Proctor's Pleasure Palace, has severed his connection with that theatre to become press agent for the attractions of E. E. Rice.

Klaw & Erlanger's "Ward of France" company will close its season temporarily on Jan. 29 for reorganization. It is understood that many changes in the cast will be made.

Fred Soloman, who is playing one of the comedy parts in "The Ballet Girl," has been offered the rôle of leading singing comedian in George Edwardes's productions at his Gaiety Theatre in London.

Rehearsals were held yesterday afternoon of "The Telephone Girl" company and full orchestra for the purpose of familiarizing W. T. Francis, the new conductor, with the score. Mr. Francis succeeds Gus Herker, who leaves for Europe to-morrow.

The cast for "The Tree of Knowledge," to be presented at the Lyceum Theatre next Monday, includes Mary Manders, Julie Opp, Mrs. Whiffen, Miss Skipworth, Charles Walcot, Felix Morris, Edward Morgan, William Courtleigh, Frank Mills, and John Findlay. The play is a drama in five acts.

Mme. Modjeska, who has arranged for her appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre the early part of February, will be seen in a new play which has been written for her by a French playwright. Secrecy is maintained regarding the play, but it was intimated yesterday that the period of the play is the First Empire.

The first and last acts of Julia Marlowe's new play, "The Countess Valeska," have undergone some modifications since the first night's production. Joseph Humphreys has been holding daily rehearsals and making the necessary changes. Miss Maud Monroe last night succeeded Alice Parks, who was playing the part of Elizabeth.

Much has been said regarding the appearance of De Wolf Hopper and his company, Frank Daniels, the Bostonians, and many others at Manhattan Beach Amphitheatre this coming Spring and Summer. Austin Corbin is the authority for the statement that no arrangements of any kind have been made as yet. The Bostonians are considered to have the best chance of securing an engagement.

Gustave Amberg, who has been in Europe for the past three months, returned on the American Liner St. Paul last Saturday. He announces that he has completed negotiations for the appearance here of Helene Odellon, who has scored a success at the Folkes Theater, Vienna, and who created a sensation in London last year, where she appeared under George Edwardes's management. It is said that Mr. Amberg is trying to lease a New York theatre.

Maurice Grau is gathering his array of operatic artists for the first season of grand opera in New York under the direction of the Maurice Grau Opera Company next year. During the past week he left Paris for a stay in Italy, where he will secure some of the ablest talent from that land, and incidentally some of the new operas. Mr. Grau will afterward visit London to perfect preliminary arrangements for his Covent Garden season, and will then leave for this country. Of the members of next year's company already announced Mme. Calvé is the only one appearing in Paris this season; she is singing the title role in Massenet's "Sapho." Mme. Eames is taking a rest, and will devote her time until the opening of the Covent Garden season to the study of some of the Wagnerian rôles. The de Reszkes, with Mme. Litvinne, will be heard in St. Petersburg.

RELIEF FOR THE KLONDIKE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Arrangements for the departure of the Government relief expedition for the Klondike are being pushed. Under date of Jan. 12, Clifford Sifton, Canadian Minister of the Interior, wrote to Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn as follows:

"Referring to the conversation which passed between us on the subject of furnishing an escort for your relief expedition, I have given instructions that a sufficient number of men be sent forward to Skaguay for the purpose, and I have no doubt they will be awaiting the arrival of your people on or before the 1st of February. May I ask if you will be good enough to advise me when your expedition is expected to embark for Skaguay, so that our arrangements may be made, if possible, in accord."

In answer to an inquiry from Mr. Meiklejohn in regard to the exact situation at Dawson, according to his reports, Mr. Sifton telegraphed: "My reports indicate no immediate danger of starvation at Dawson, but great necessity for provisions being distributed between Fort Selkirk and Skaguay at various posts. Believe ice formed all the way through. Our provisions are being pushed down by horses and dogs. Intend to keep supplies moving until water opens in Spring to avoid possibility of disaster."

100,000 TICKETS FOR ALASKA.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Western roads are beginning to modify their estimates of the number of people who will be bound for Alaska in the Spring. From all of the evidence which the roads have been able to gather the total number of tickets that will be sold on account of the Alaska business will not be over 100,000. The estimates of some of the General Passenger Agents on this business were double this.

The Canadian Pacific is contracting for a large share of this business, and will doubtless continue to get it, no matter what rates are made by its competitors. The latter have not made any reduced rates as yet on account of the low rates made by the Canadian Pacific, but say they will do so as soon as the business is sufficiently large to warrant any cutting of rates.

KLONDIKE RACE FOR $200,000.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 17.—With the thermometer 30 degrees below zero, a midnight race over thirty-five miles of rough mountain country in the heart of the Klondike region has earned for George Graham, a Shelton logger, the first prize of staking out overlooked and unregistered placer claims valued at $200,000.

Graham was at the Canadian Register's office on the afternoon of Nov. 15 when a man rushed in and filed a claim on French Pete Creek, which adjoins the richest part of Eldorado. He had discovered that in the rush to stake the Klondike district five claims on French Pete Creek had been overlooked. Graham hastened to locate the others, having given the tip to three of his friends. They were followed in a wild race by 200 other miners, but succeeded in getting on the coveted ground first.

No Mail at Dawson Since August.

TACOMA, Washington, Jan. 17.—Dawson City has received no regular mail since last August. Both American and Canadian miners there believe their respective Governments have forgotten them so far as mail facilities are concerned. Many of the miners have paid $1 per letter at Dawson to have mail brought out to relatives and friends. Generally this has been carried through to the Sound cities, though one or two parties report that some of this mail was discarded by the carriers and is to be found scattered along the Upper Yukon and lakes.

Reindeer Dehorned for Shipment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A telegram was received at the War Department to-day from Dr. Jackson, at Trondhjem, Norway, stating that Mr. Kjelmann was on his way from the interior with 500 fine reindeer which he had purchased, together with a suitable number of sleds and drivers. The deer have all been dehorned so that they may be safely shipped.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Says England Will Have Her Rights in China if She Must Fight.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA JEALOUS

Several Buildings Wrecked at Ancona by an Earthquake—Seven Miners Are Dead and Twenty-five Others Are Missing in Silesia.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Swansea to-night, echoed the declaration of Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, on the Indian policy of the Government, at Manchester, and said the Government was determined, even at the cost of war, that the door of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA PROTEST.

Objection Raised to Great Britain's Terms for a Chinese Loan.

PEKIN, Jan. 17.—The French and Russian Ministers have protested against the conditions upon which, as outlined in an interview between Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister to China, and the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) on Saturday last, Great Britain is willing to assist China to liquidate the Japanese indemnity.

Chang-Yenh-Wau has been appointed Governor of Shan-Tung.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN ITALY.

Several Buildings Wrecked at Argenta and Persons Hurt.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Rome says there was a severe earthquake shock to-day at Argenta, eighteen miles southeast of Ferrara. A church and several buildings were wrecked and some persons were injured.

MINERS PERISH IN SILESIA.

Seven Men Dead and 25 Others Thought to Have Been Killed.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—A dispatch from Gleiwitz, Prussian Silesia, announces a terrible colliery disaster at Zaborze. The Koenigin-Luise Colliery caught fire yesterday, and of the fifteen men brought to the surface seven died. It is feared that twenty-five others, whose escape was cut off, have perished.

PRIEST SLAIN AT VESPERS.

Three Others Injured in the Catholic Church at Corfu.

CORFU, Island of Corfu, Greece, Jan. 17.—At the Catholic church this evening during vespers a young man attacked the priests.

One—Father Ernest Laitoux—was killed, another was mortally wounded, and two others were injured.

BREAD RIOTS AT ANCONA.

Women Go to the Town Hall and Men Join the Demonstration.

ANCONA, Italy, Jan. 17.—There have been bread riots here, arising from a demonstration of women organized by the Socialists that proceeded to the Town Hall to beg a reduction in the price of bread.

The Mayor promised the measures, but the men then joined the demonstration and stoned several shops. In the mêlées that ensued several were hurt. Several arrests were made.

LADY SYKES'S FORGERIES.

Sir Tatton's Yorkshire Banker Corroborates His Testimony.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—At to-day's hearing of the suit brought by Mr. Daniel Jay against Lady Tatton Sykes to recover £15,870, loaned on promissory notes supposed to have been signed by her husband, Sir Tatton Sykes, most of the time was occupied with expert evidence to the effect that the signatures were forged.

Sir Tatton's Yorkshire banker testified that the notes were forged and that the Monte Carlo checks, previously referred to during the trial, were forged, adding that when Sir Tatton Sykes's attention was called to the matter he gave a genuine check for £2,000 in place of them.

THE AMERICANS IN NICARAGUA.

A Concert and Picnic for Admiral Walker and the Syndicate.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, (via Galveston, Texas,) Jan. 17.—By direction of President Zelaya, the National Military Band will give a concert this evening, and to-morrow the President will give a picnic on Jenotepe Mountains, fifteen miles south of Managua and overlooking the lakes of Nicaragua, Managua, and the Pacific Ocean, to Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, Prof. Louis Haupt, and Col. P. C. Haines, the Nicaragua Canal Commissioners of the United States, and to Messrs. E. F. Cragin, L. E. Cooley, and F. Davis of Chicago; F. S. Washburn of New York City, W. O. Winston of Minneapolis, H. E. Stevens of St. Paul, H. F. Hilson of Frankfort, Ky.; H. P. Hanger of Richmond, Va., and others, representing the American canal syndicate of capitalists and contractors.

GERMAN ATTACK ON STRIKERS.

Count Posadowsky's Secret Circular Denounced in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 17.—In the Reichstag to-day, in the course of a discussion on the Home Office estimates, Herr Wurm, the Socialist, denounced a secret circular of Count Posadowsky, Minister of the Interior, against strikers, which had recently been published in Vorwaerts, (the Socialist organ,) as "an unheard-of attack upon the right of combination, to which the workingmen would reply as the elections."

Count Posadowsky, amid noisy demonstrations by the Socialists, declared that the circular did not touch the right of combination, but that workers must be protected against terrorism by strikers. He asserted that in England the employers were in the hands of the trades unions, who dictate strikes.

Herr Singer said that Vorwaerts would continue to publish such documents.

Count Posadowsky rejoined that Herr Singer's words amounted to an invitation to officials to violate their oath, for the circular only reached Vorwaerts by a breach of faith.

Dowager Countess Russell Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Frances Anna Maria, Dowager Countess Russell, widow of the celebrated Lord John Russell, is dead.

The Dowager Countess Russell was a daughter of the second Earl of Minto. She was born in 1815, and married Lord John Russell as his second wife in 1841. Lord John Russell died in 1878.

Dervish Post Captured.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A special dispatch from Cairo says a party of friendly natives has captured the Dervish post at Sarfioh, making ten prisoners and obtaining possession of quantities of supplies.

£450,000 Sent from Sydney.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 17.—The steamship Mariposa sailed to-day for San Francisco, (via Auckland,) carrying 450,000 sovereigns.

Dr. Nansen Gets a Degree.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Knox College has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Dr. Nansen, the arctic explorer, in recognition of his services to science.

Reading from Robert Browning.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne will read selections from Robert Browning at the School of the Sisters of the Church, 6 East Fifty-third Street, on Thursday afternoon.

SEVEN DROWNED AT COLON.

American and German Consuls and Five Other Persons Swamped in the High Sea.

COLON, COLOMBIA, (via Galveston, Texas,), Jan. 17.—A boating party consisting of the United States Consul, W. W. Ashby; Dr. Hafemann, the German Consul, and Master Mechanic Mott were drowned last evening. The boatman reports that the boat was swamped in the high sea.

Boats are scouring the harbor, but the chances of recovering the bodies are slight, as the undercurrents are very strong.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The State Department received official confirmation today of the reported death of United States Consul Ashby at Colon. The notice came from United States Consul General Gudger at Panama. It was a brief statement that Mr. Ashby had been drowned without any particulars of the event, and an announcement that a man would be temporarily put in the Consulate.

William W. Ashby was a native of Spottsylvania County, Va., and was about forty-five years of age. He was a newspaper man by profession and was extremely popular with his associates in Washington during the time he served as a Washington correspondent for Virginia newspapers. He was a Republican in politics and received his first appointment in the Consular Service under the Harrison Administration, being appointed Consul to Colon May 3, 1892. He retained his office until January of the following year. Since that date he had been engaged in newspaper work in his native State and in Washington until reappointed Consul. It is believed at the State Department that he met his death in a storm, the open roadstead of Colon being peculiarly dangerous to small craft at such times.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Rutherfurd—Jackson.

Miss Anna Jackson, daughter of the late Dr. William H. Jackson, was married yesterday afternoon to the Rev. William Walton Rutherfurd, assistant pastor of the Church of the St. Edward the Martyr of East One Hundred and Ninth Street, who resides at 46 East Sixty-fourth Street. The ceremony took place at St. Thomas's Church, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, rector. Livingston Crook, cousin of the bride, gave her away. Walter Rutherfurd acted as best man, and the ushers were John A. Rutherfurd, Livingston Rutherfurd, Walter C. Peckham, Evelyn Pierrepont, Alexander Groom of Philadelphia, and Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mrs. Jackson, 556 Madison Avenue, and was largely attended by many of the exclusive set.

Cross—Handy.

The marriage of Miss Florence Handy to Ferdinand Lewis Cross of Brooklyn took place yesterday afternoon at St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-second Street. Because of the recent death of the bride's father the wedding was strictly private, and no reception followed. The Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley performed the ceremony. Miss Handy is the adopted daughter of Mrs. R. Fleming Handy of 51 West Ninety-second Street. Her own father was an officer in the British Army. Mr. Cross is a member of the Hamilton Club, the most exclusive organization of the kind in Brooklyn. Mr. and Mrs. Cross left yesterday for a tour through the South, and on their return will live at 101 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Nason—Brooker.

NEWPORT, Jan. 17.—Charles L. Nason of New York was married here this afternoon to Miss Kate Mary Brooker of England by the Rev. Emery H. Porter. John Foster gave the bride away, and the ceremony was followed by a reception and a trip to Washington.

THE EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE.

Encouraging Reports Read at the Annual Meeting Last Night—Prof. Seligman's Lecture.

The fifth annual meeting of the Educational Alliance was held last night at Temple Emanu-El for the consideration of the reports of the President and the committees for the last year. The President of the alliance is Isidor Straus, who is abroad. His report was read by Acting President Samuel Greenbaum, who prefaced his remarks by offering a resolution expressive of sympathy for the bereavement of the President.

Mr. Greenbaum outlined the work of the various committees and showed that the last year had been one of great progress for the alliance. The work had been carried forward with a greater degree of organization, and the daily average of attendance at the different lectures and classes—5,460—showed that the efforts of the institution had been meeting with increased appreciation. An encouraging development of the year was the gift by the Baroness de Hirsch of $100,000, by which the mortgage on the building was removed. The financial condition was shown to be generally satisfactory.

Especial attention has been paid during the year to the work of the Committee on Education. Among other classes which were conducted by this committee was a class in citizenship, in which several pupils who were taking out their first citizenship papers were taught the duties and responsibilities upon which they were about to enter. Classes in history, literature, and other subjects were maintained, and clubs and societies under the instruction of volunteers flourished. In addition, many lectures have been given by well-known speakers, and interest has been shown in the work of musicial societies. Kindergarten classes have been maintained. The young men have been encouraged along the line of debate.

The Social and Moral Committees and the Committee on Physical Culture have carried on their work with increased vigor. The Committee on Woman's Work has found overcrowded classes and has instructed daily almost 500 women and girls in sewing, in millinery, and the commercial lines. The Committee on Ways and Means finds that $6,703.01 in rents and dues remain uncollected. The income from memberships, however, was $13,460, as against $12,325 in 1896. The total membership is 1,162. In addition to the gift of the Baroness de Hirsch, the late Mayer Lehman bequeathed to the institution $2,500. This was the first direct bequest ever made to the Alliance.

The Penny Provident Association has been conducted throughout the year with a result of deposits amounting to $8,346.02, made for the greater part, by small children. The roof garden was open forty-one days during the Summer and 253,710 enjoyed its benefits. The total expenditure for the year were $39,330, and a balance of $174 remained in the treasury.

At the conclusion of the report Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University delivered a lecture showing the work in detail as it is carried on at the Alliance. His lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. Harold Binney of 75 East Fifty-fourth Street held an informal reception yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. George B. Fowler of 18 East Fifty-eighth Street will be at home on the two remaining Fridays of this month.

Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society will have a dinner at Clark's, in Twenty-third Street, on Jan. 29.

Mrs. R. L. Crawford of 41 West Fifty-seventh Street will be at home on the two remaining Mondays of this month.

Mrs. James S. Scrymser of 107 East Twenty-first Street held what has come to be her annual "at home" yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. John S. Barnes received her friends at her home, at 22 East Forty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon. Her three daughters, the Misses Charlotte, Edith, and Cornelia Barnes, and Miss Stokes assisted.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, who it was reported from Newport last week had sailed for the Mediterranean on Mr. Goelet's new steam yacht, really came to New York, and will not leave on their long trip until late this month. They will be accompanied by Francis B. Riggs and Mr. Goelet's physician, Dr. Knapp of Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock entertained at dinner at their home, 8 East Twenty-ninth Street, last night. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, John Lambert Cadwalader, and John Rathbone Oliver. The party left the table for the opera.

The announcement of the engagement of Hamilton Wilkes Cary and Mrs. Morrell, formerly Miss Bostwick, a daughter of Jabez A. Bostwick, has been received with much surprise. Mrs. Morrell, who has been a widow for five years, was at one time engaged to Mr. Brookman of Brooklyn. Mr. Cary has long been prominent in club and sporting circles.

HOTEL MEN DINE AND TALK

They Celebrate the Nineteenth Anniversary of Their Association at Delmonico's.

MANY PROMINENT GUESTS

Speeches by Hosea M. Knowlton, George R. Bidwell, James H. Hoyt, and Others—Simeon Ford Contrasts Strong and Van Wyck.

The Hotel Association of New York City gave its nineteenth annual banquet last night at Delmonico's. Four hundred hotel keepers and guests sat down to dinner. The guests included Federal officials, Senators, Judges, municipal officers, and private citizens.

Among those present were Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott, Justices Van Brunt, Smyth, McAdam, Daly, Bookstaver, Dugro, and O'Brien, and the following hotel proprietors:

E. L. Merrifield, James H. Breslin, Simeon Ford, Samuel T. Shaw, H. H. Brockway, Gustav Bauman, Washington L. Jaques, A. L. Ashman, W. S. Hawk, Gardner Wetherbee, George C. Boldt, Thomas H. Hilliard, William G. Leland, Charles L. Wetherbee, A. W. Foster, C. F. Wildey, Jr., F. J. Allen, David S. Hammand, N. B. Barry, O. B. Libbey, George Murray, J. P. Caddagan, W. Johnson Quinn, Henry Walter, C. N. Vilas, Louis L. Todd, Henry F. Roesser, W. C. Muschenheim, August Luchow, C. F. Wildey, Sr., Louis Sherry, John R. Nugent, H. J. Jackson, Jr., Edward B. Patch, Boyd Decker, F. M. Libbey, E. W. Eager, Walter Lawrence, George P. Herdling, George P. Murray, H. H. Pearson, Charles A. Pearson, Leo Frank, L. Frankel, Q. A. Graves, Charles Gerlach, Allen Ainslie, Henry Gilsey, F. H. Bangs, William F. Bang, Frank J. Bang, C. S. Wehrle, C. H. Jaimes, George N. Tessier, G. A. Damon, Paul W. Orvis, A. D. Cook, Benjamin H. Yard, G. V. Lansing, Mr. Frost, Isaac Stemfeld, J. E. Matthews, C. C. Wellman, J. H. Bowker, Jr., G. W. Bowker, C. H. Garland, and F. S. Risteen.

H. H. Brockway, President of the Association, made the introductory speech. He called attention to the fact that "the men and women employed in the business of hotel keeping exceed in number those engaged in any other single branch of industry" in this city.

James H. Breslin acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers. He was cheered wherever he appeared or whenever he said anything.

John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, spoke on the city's charities, and invited the hotel keepers, when they failed in business, to visit him at the almshouse.

George R. Bidwell, Collector, speaking of his office, said that since Low "got tangled up with the political situation last Autumn, I am glad I didn't run off after petty local politics, but stuck to National affairs. As it is, I am about the only Republican officeholder in New York."

The other speakers were Hosea M. Knowlton, Attorney General of Massachusetts; James H. Hoyt of Ohio, F. W. Rice of Chicago, and Simeon Ford, Secretary of the association. Mr. Ford provoked roars of laughter by his allusions to Tammany. He said:

"In New York, whether the Tammany tiger or the Republican elephant is on top, the hotel men's dinner comes off every year just the same. We were glad to have last year as our guest Mayor Strong with his tea-bail; this year we hoped to have as our guest Mayor Van Wyck with his high-ball. We welcome alike the just and the unjust. All coons look alike to us."

BIG DYNAMOS FOR BROOKLYN.

To be Used on the Heights Electric Road—Armature Too Wide for the New York Central.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Two of the largest dynamos ever made in the United States were shipped from this city to-night. They are intended for the equipment of the Brooklyn Heights electric railroad at Brooklyn, N. Y., and were made by the Walker Manufacturing Company. In addition to these two machines another is in course of construction for a New York City railroad.

A portion of both has already been shipped, but the principal parts were sent to-night. They are of over 600 volts, 1,600 kilowatts each, and exert 200 horse power. The armature and shaft weigh 99,000 pounds, fourteen field magnets weigh 20,115 pounds, and the frame of cast iron which surrounds the magnets weighs 114,540 pounds when they are attached.

The armature lapped the edge of the car on either side by at least a foot. This precluded the possibility of sending the car by a regular train over the New York Central, as the tracks are too close together. The car will therefore be sent to its destination over the Lake Shore and the Lehigh Valley Roads.

HARLEM FLAT ROBBED.

Isaac Oppenheimer's Apartments Ransacked by a Well-Dressed Sneak Thief.

A sealskin sacque said to be worth $250, about $800 worth of jewelry and silverware, and other valuables, were stolen last Saturday from Isaac Oppenheimer's flat, at 1,632 Madison Avenue. It is supposed that the robber was a well-dressed young man, wearing a silk hat, who had made several calls at the house, bent, he said, on seeing Mr. Oppenheimer's son.

Wednesday Miss Emily Oppenheimer, the only daughter of Mr. Oppenheimer, was alone in the flat. A man called, and, giving a card, asked to see her brother. He was told the brother was out, but accepted an invitation to enter the apartment and wait. He waited about an hour, and left, saying he would return. He called on the following day and on Saturday, each time making small presents to the two young sons of the janitor, John Maher. On his last visit he asked the janitor to admit him to the flat, which at that time was empty, that he might await Mr. Oppenheimer. The janitor refused, but, instead of going away, the stranger went up stairs. The boys followed him, and saw him enter the flat and come out carrying a bundle.

When Miss Oppenheimer got home, she found the flat had been ransacked. The boys told their story, and the police were notified. No clue has been found as to the stranger's whereabouts, but it is said that Miss Oppenheimer has identified him by a portrait in the Rogues' Gallery.

LEONARD W. JEROME INJURED.

Reputed Relative of Lady Randolph Churchill Loses Both His Legs.

Leonard W. Jerome, fifty-two years old, said to be a relative of Lady Randolph Churchill, lies in a critical condition in St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn. He was run over by a train on the Long Island Railroad Saturday night, and both his legs have been amputated. He had been living expensively for a long time, spending, it is said, from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. A few months ago his wife died, leaving him an estate valued at $25,000. He resolved to reform and go to work, and became a conductor on the rapid transit line of the Long Island Railroad.

On Saturday Jerome forgot his good resolutions. He started for his home, at Morris Park, lost his way, and turned up at Woodhaven. He wandered along the tracks of the Long Island Railroad until a train came along and struck him. Both his legs were crushed. He was taken in a special train to St. John's Hospital, where his right leg was amputated below the knee. Yesterday the left leg was amputated, and a second operation was found necessary for the right leg.

Mrs. Timothy Lester Dead.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff is at New Haven, and will not return to his duties at the Capitol until Thursday. He left Albany yesterday, and was to-day at the deathbed of his grandmother, Mrs. Timothy Lester, who was ninety years of age. The Lieutenant-Governor will remain in New Haven until after the funeral, on Wednesday.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR'S BALL

Society People Attend in Throngs After Listening to Grand Opera.

THE YOUNGER SET HONORED

The Large Double Mansion Thrown Open to Hundreds of Guests in Brilliant Costumes—Detectives on Hand to Guard Jewels.

Society, ablaze with jewels and in gay apparel, met at Mrs. William Astor's late last night, after the crowds that helped initiate the season at the Metropolitan Opera House had seen the curtain fall on the last act and started on their various ways, for the most important private dance thus for this season. It was only a "small dance," so the invitations read, and that fact might serve to comfort the list of uninvited, but it was large enough to awaken an interest to society, ever since its announcement a few weeks ago, which quite subordinated the importance of all other social events in prospect.

There were about 500 invitations to the ball issued, supper having been ordered for that number, and from 350 to 400 persons attended. The list of invited was far more extensive than Mrs. Astor's most exclusive circle of acquaintances, and at the same time did not take in everybody to whom she usually issues invitations for her most important social events. The "Howling, Howling Swells" (an element of which the Metropolitan Club Annex dances are fairly representative) were all among the elect for this occasion, and about all of the "Howling Swells," a trifle less exclusive, but still eminently desirable, were invited as well. The latter element is that which supports the Tuesday evening dances at Sherry's.

For the Younger Members.

The ball was intended mainly for the younger members of society, and brought out a notable representation of the young matrons, débutantes, and bachelor clubmen of the city. Few "old married folks" were invited, except such as were useful as chaperones or were of such eminent social position as to make their absence a drawback from the complete success of the occasion.

Mrs. Astor's own home, 812 Fifth Avenue, was, of course, the place in which the guests were received, but 840 Avenue, the southern half of the Astors' big double house, and the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was also thrown open. The ballroom is, in fact, common to both dwellings, extending across the rear of the building on the first floor. Dancing did not begin here till about 11:30 P. M., when the crush of guests arrived from the opera, which Mrs. John Jacob Astor had attended.

The ballroom is in itself a sufficiently beautiful chamber, and was practically without floral decorations. The orchestra, seated in the gallery, on the west side of the ballroom, just over the entrance, was shielded by a screen of palms.

Mrs. William Astor received her guests in the parlors of her own half of the house, amid decidedly pleasant surroundings. Her beautiful parlors were decorated with plants from her Rhinecliff conservatories, and through her hall and that of Mrs. John Jacob Astor tall, graceful palms of the sago and Kentia varieties, Areca Tultessens, and Australian tree ferns, in tubs, all fine specimens, were arranged with taste. These plants were furnished by Siebrecht, who also supplied a large quantity of tall vases in the younger Mrs. Astor's hall with long-stem American Beauty roses, lilacs, and white, graceful, Annunciation lilies.

Fleischman also filled several of these vases (there were two or three dozen in all) with about 250 long-stem American Beauty roses. The vases stood here and there on pedestals, the blossoms reaching seven or eight feet from the floor, and the effect was undeniably artistic.

A Buffet Supper.

Those of the guests whose appetites were perceptible on arriving were provided for by a buffet supper, which lasted from 11 P. M. to 2 A. M. A seated supper was served some time after midnight. The dining rooms of both establishments were pressed into service. Sherry, who furnished the refreshments, decorated the table with dainty, though comparatively inexpensive, cut flowers.

The hot dishes of the menu were served at the dinner after midnight, while the titles under the head of "frold" represent the dainties of the buffet supper. The menu was as follows:

SERVICE CHAUD.
Bouillon en Tasse.
Cotelettes de Volaille, Perigeux.
Filet aux Champignons Farcis.
Pommes Surprise.
Terrapin.
Canvasback Duck. Hominy Croquettes.
SERVICE FROID.
Saumon Bayadere.
Filet Froid a la Russe.
Galantine de Poussins.
Chaud-Froid de Cailles.
Pate de Foie Gras en Croute. Salade Orientale.
Pate de Gibier.
Tartines de Langue.
Bamequins.
Pilettes de Tours.
Glace Fantaisies.
Fraises Fondantes. Cerises a l'Eau-de-Vie.
Petits Fours. Marrons. Bonbons.
Mandarins Glaces.
Fruit. Café.

Then the Cotillion.

Supper was followed immediately by the cotillion, for which the guests again turned to the ballroom. The music was furnished by Lander. There were two leaders for the cotillion. Craig W. Wadsworth, who lead at Henry Payne Whitney's recent dance, was one of them, and danced with Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who wore a pink gown, low cut, and a tiara of diamonds. Elisha Dyer, who had been originally announced as sole leader, was the other. He danced with Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, Mrs. William Astor's daughter.

The ball room was a scene of peculiar beauty, the richness of costume and jewels producing a dazzling effect. Miss Vira Boardman and Miss "Fifi" Potter were prominent among the younger belles. Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney, who came from her opera box to the ball, was strikingly gowned in light rose pink, with a diamond crown and a bunch of ostrich feathers fastened on her right shoulder.

Others whose carriages took them directly from the Metropolitan Opera House to Mrs. Astor's were Mrs. Henry Sloane, who wore apple green satin, with quite a low neck, and a dazzling display of diamonds; Miss Willing, who was gowned in black; Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, wearing white satin and a large white aigrette; Miss Caroline P. Stokes, who wore pink; Mrs. Levi P. Morton, in black and white brocade; Miss Alice Morton, in white, and wearing a white aigrette; Mrs. Ogden Mills, in pink, and wearing diamonds; Miss Barbey, in pink silk; Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie, in white satin; Mrs. James A. Burden, in white, and wearing diamonds; Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, in satin, and Miss Daisy Leiter, in white satin, trimmed with silver.

Costumes of Others.

Other guests were costumed as follows:

Miss Gertrude Minturn and Miss Mildred Minturn both wore gowns of white satin, trimmed with green velvet and embellished with old point lace, and carried bouquets of purple blooms.

Mrs. Lloyd Stevens Bryce wore a gown of gray satin, with net and black spangles.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden was attired in a costume of yellow satin trimmed with silver and white.

Miss Evelyn B. Burden wore blue crepe and carried pink roses.

Mrs. Frederick Bronson's costume was pink satin trimmed with chiffon. She carried white roses.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock wore a gown of black satin, trimmed with gold and set off with diamonds.

Mrs. Theodore K. Wilmerding wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace and diamonds, and carried white roses.

Detectives in Attendance.

There were a couple of stalwart bluecoats guarding the big entrance doors under the porte-cochère of the Astor mansion, and within, mingling among the guests, in ordinary evening dress, were half a dozen detectives from the Central Office staff as a sufficient warranty against the possible inroads of highway robbers.

Across the way from the house, just within the entrance of the Central Park transverse at that point, was the new coachmen's coffee van of the Church Temperance Society, which provided welcome comfort for some 200 carriage drivers on a decidedly cold night. Mrs. Astor had been appealed to by the society last week to defray the expenses for this van, and was at first undecided to do so, but ultimately made up her mind that it would be a good thing, and issued orders accordingly yesterday morning.

Preparations had to be made rapidly, but there was food enough on hand at 12:30 A. M., when the van started active operations. Each coachman had received a ten-cent blue check at the Astor household, entitling him to one sandwich and one cup of coffee. The society's van promises to be very popular with the exclusive set this Winter since Mrs. Astor has put the stamp of her approval upon it.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Stanford White, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, W. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and William K. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Gen. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane.

Miss May Van Alen, Miss M. Kate Brice, Reginald Ronalds, R. T. Wilson, Jr., James Otis, Roger Winthrop, Reginald Brooks, Perry Belmont, Alexander M. Hadden, Center Hitchcock, Lispenard Stewart, and Worthington Whitehouse.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Charles French.

Charles French, widely known in the theatrical world as the father of the French sisters, Minnie and Helen, died yesterday morning of paralysis at his home, 209 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. Mr. French, who came from England in 1849, had been married twice, and was the father of fourteen children. Minnie French became the wife of Charles H. Evans of the Herald Square Theatre, and the late "Old Hoss" Hoey was the husband of Helen French. Mrs. C. W. Philipps, another daughter, lived with her father. Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow by the Rev. Dr. Albert W. Swift of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church.

John H. Rosenbaum.

John H. Rosenbaum died at his home, 1,032 Park Avenue, Hoboken, yesterday, from pneumonia. He was born in Germany in 1825. In early life he came to this country and settled in New York, where he engaged in the grocery business. He retired thirty years ago and removed to Hoboken. He was one of the organizers of the Second National Bank and also of the Hoboken Bank for Savings, of which latter he was a Director up to the time of his death. He was also Treasurer of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, of which he had long been an influential member. He is survived by his widow and seven children.

Obituary Notes.

Circuit Judge W. S. BARTON died at Fredericksburg, Va., Sunday night.

R. RAMSAY, Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul mines at Braceville, Ill., died Sunday night.

Ex-Congressman BENJAMIN S. HOOPER died yesterday at Farmville, Va., aged sixty-two years. Mr. Hooper, who was a tobacco manufacturer, was a member of the Forty-eighth Congress.

ABRAM D. BLAUVELT, who was for several years Treasurer of Rockland County and who filled other public offices, died yesterday at his home in Sp

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,175,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS.
11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. / 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. / 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. / 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

HAVEN & STOUT
1 Nassau Street, Cor. Wall St.
Members of { New York Stock Exchange, / New York Cotton Exchange, / Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Kountze Brothers,
Bankers,
BROADWAY & CEDAR St. New York,
Buy and make advances on Railroad, Municipal, and other Securities.
Draw Bills of Exchange on England and the Continent, and make Cable Transfers.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York City. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

SEATTLE, LAKE SHORE & EASTERN RAILWAY BONDS
TO HOLDERS OF
MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY'S CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT.

It has come to our knowledge that the assent of the certificate holders is being asked to a proposal of lease by a corporation foreign to this country, involving a guaranty on the bonds to be issued under the plan of Reorganization, and reserving to the guarantor the right, but no obligation, to purchase at a price named, in consideration of which lease possession and control of the property is to be surrendered to the guarantor.

Having in mind past experience with other corporations (even of the United States) as guarantors of our bonds, we, owning and representing a **considerable** amount of the bonds, have been asked by holders of these certificates to assist in preventing the consummation of the proposed arrangement. Believing that the true interest of all holders lies in a sale of their holdings for cash, and being assured that at the present time such a sale may be effected upon more favorable terms than those proposed under the guaranty offered, we strongly advise holders of certificates not to assent to the proposed arrangement of lease, guaranty, and option, but to communicate with us, and we request you to join with us in securing a price in cash, which we believe can be done, and upon more advantageous terms to the holders than any thus far suggested.

MOORE & SCHLEY,
80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
January 15, 1898.

New York, January 12, 1898.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
5% GOLD BONDS OF THE
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company
(DUE 1988).

Referring to our notice of November 1, 1897, we have to state that more than a majority of the above described bonds outstanding in the hands of the public have been deposited under the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement referred to in our said notice.

At the request of holders of said bonds, the time for additional deposits has been extended to February 1, 1898.

We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

Notice
To Holders of Bonds.

On Monday, January 10th, 1898, at 12 M., the following Mobile City Bonds, (issue 1881,) were drawn for retirement, viz.: Nos. 3068, 3590, 3790, 3678, 3743, and 3495.

Holders of these numbers will take notice that on and after the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1898, these Bonds will be paid in full, with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.

CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank of Mobile, Ala.

WANTED
AMERICAN SURETY CO.
STOCK.
CHARLES R. SICKELS CO.,
60 BROADWAY, N. Y.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market strong.

Over 450,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, a quarter of the total being Sugar Trust stock. That opened at 137, fell close to 135, and subsequently rallied to about the opening price, showing a fractional advance over the final price of Saturday. The Street is full of interesting reports touching the Sugar Trust situation, and the rumors current are about equally divided between statements which suggest that the stock is soon to be 150 and statements which suggest that before long par will look high for it. More than one indication is discernible of rather pronounced uneasiness on the part of some of the Sugar Trust insiders over trade conditions. It is quite within the range of possibility that within the next few weeks there will be developments which will involve the material lowering of the price of sugar. In this the consuming public will find benefit, but speculators who load up with the stock will find risks about which not much recently has been heard.

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Whatever Sugar Trust stock may do, whether manipulation and the exigencies of the short interest force the price upward, or whether inside selling causes declines, one fact is becoming evident—Sugar Trust is cutting clear of the rest of the market. Two or three of the industrials may be sympathetically affected in its ups and downs, but in so far as the general railroad stock list is involved the fluctuations in Sugar Trust are not likely to be influential. This was indicated plainly yesterday; when Sugar Trust was at its lowest point and apparently weakest the rest of the market showed pronounced strength.

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Next to Sugar's movements the local transit stocks attract most attention. Over 40,000 shares of Manhattan were dealt in yesterday and upward of 20,000 of Metropolitan Street Railway. The former rose about 3 points and the latter went up over 8, of which between 6 and 7 were maintained at the close. Brooklyn Rapid Transit transactions aggregated nearly 20,000 shares, and in it there was a gain approximating a couple of points. At the close of the day's business it looked as if the place of politicians as holders of the local transit stocks had been in at least two of the properties taken by interests financially much stronger.

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All the Western railroad stocks were strong, and the Vanderbilt shares showed clearly the influence of inside buying. Around New Year's there seemed to be a general disposition upon the part of some of the strongest interests in Wall Street to let go holdings of standard stocks, and free sales were apparently made of some of those most conspicuous in the London market as well as here, stocks like St. Paul and New York Central. Within the past week these stocks have been largely rebought.

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Government bonds were firm. There were sales of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 114⅝, and $50,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 129⅜.

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In State bonds, $10,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s sold at 103.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sugar Refs.....	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.....	⅝
Am. Sugar Refs pf..	½	National Lead	⅝
Am. Tobacco Co.....	½	National Lead pf....	⅝
Brooklyn R. T.....	1⅜	N. J. Central	1
Can. Southern	1¼	N. Y. Central	1⅜
C., C. & L. pf.....	⅝	N. Y. Air Brake....	2
Chi. & E. Ill pf.....	½	N. Y., S. & W. pf..	1
C., B. & Qy.....	1⅜	Nor. Pacific	1⅝
C., C. C. & St. L...	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.....	¼
C., M. & St. P....	¾	Ore. R. & Nav.....	¼
C., R. I. & Pac.....	¾	Ore. R. & Nav. pf...	1¾
Chi. Term & T. pf..	⅝	Ore. Short Line.....	1
Clev., Lor. & W.....	½	Pacific Mail	1
Consol. Gas	2	People's Gas, Chi....	⅝
Edison El. Ill. of N.Y.	1	P., C., C. & St. L...	1¾
Gen. Electric	1⅜	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	⅜	Pullman Car	½
R. C., P. & G.....	⅝	Reading 1st pf.....	¾
Laclede Gas	1¼	Third Av. R. R.....	½
Lake Shore	1¼	U. P., all in. pd....	1
Louis. & Nash.....	½	W. & L. E. pf., t. r., $1 as. pd.....	⅝
Manhattan Cons. ...	2⅜	Wis. Central	¾
Met. St. Ry.....	6⅜	Wis. Central pf.....	1¼
Michigan Cent.	1		
Missouri Pac.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Brook. Un. Gas.....	1	M. & St. L. 2d pf....	1
Consolidated Ice	½	N. Y., C. & St. L....	½
E. & T. H. pf.....	½	St. Paul & Omaha...	1⅜
L. E. & W. pf.....	⅝	Southern Pac.	½
Minn. & St. L.....	⅝		

Bonds Advanced.

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

B., C. R. & N. 1st, col. 5s. 1	People's Gas, Chi., 2d guaranteed 6s 2
C., M. & St. P., Minn. Pt. 5s 3	San A. & A. P. 4s...1
C., C., C. & I. con...1	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s. 1
I., I. con. 5s.....1	S., L. S. & E. 1st...8½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs. 2¼	U.P., D. & G. 1st, t. r.1⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s.1	W. & L. E. 1st, t. r..1
	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r..6¼

Bonds Declined.

B. & O. S. W. 1st gtd.1½	K. P. 6s,'96, ex m. c.1
Brook. R. T. 5s.....1	Omaha & St. L. 1st..2
Chi. & E. Ill. gen....1	West. U. col. t. r. 5s.1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans 2@2¾ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3¼ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¼@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $91,055,360; balances, $6,000,324; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $1,382,317.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount in open market, 2⅛@2 5-16 per cent for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was easier. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.85½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82¼@4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.84⅝ for demand, $4.85 for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94½@94 4-16 and 95 1-16, and guilders at 40 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight—17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—25@50c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 57½@58¼c. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 26½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 46c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 855,045.44 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,200 shares of Alamo sold at .03, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.20, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, 100 Justio at .40, 200 Mexican at .25, 1,000 Mount Rosa at .14, and 500 Sierra Nevada at .60. On the Mining Exchange, 13,500 shares of Gold Magnet sold at .01@.01¼b30@.01, 100 Yukon at .10, 8,000 Alamo at .03⅛@.03¼, 2,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10@.09⅞, 25,000 Cannon Ball at .04½@.005s30@.004⅝, 100 Elkton at .88, 1,000 Isabella at .32½b30, 4,000 Jefferson at .04½, 20,000 Justine at .009@.009⅛@.008, 3,200 Lillie at .71@.70@.71, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .14½b30, 3,000 Old Gold at .01⅛b30, 1,000 Portland at .78s30, 170,000 Sentinel at .007½@.008½b30@.008¼@.007⅝, 5,000 Tamarack at .008s30@.008s10@.008s30, 3,000 Union at .13½, and 5,500 Work at .04¼@.04⅛@.04¼.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—St. Paul, ¾, to 98¼; Louisville and Nashville, ¾, to 58⅝; Atchison, ⅝, to 13⅜; New York Central, ⅜, to 115, and Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59⅞. Declined—Erie first preferred, ¼, to 39, and Illinois Central, ¼, to 109½. Canadian Pacific sold at 89⅞ and Reading at 11⅜. British consols declined 1-16, to 112 13-16, for money, and 1-16, to 112 15-16, for the account.

In Paris, rentes sold at 103f 22½c. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 164.90. American eagles were quoted in London at 76s 5¾d, and bar gold at 77s 10¾d.

GREATER DEMAND ANTICIPATED.

The better condition of business generally will, in the opinion of many close observers, lead to withdrawals of funds now in bank, so that they may be employed in the purchase of stocks of merchandise, in view of an expected larger demand. One who believes that this disposition of money now deposited is likely to be made is Mr. Otto T. Bannard, President of the Continental Trust Company, whose views as to the business situation are full of hope in approaching general betterment. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Bannard said yesterday:

"Favorable reports as to the state of business continue to come from all over the country, and the year just entered upon is likely to be one of much improvement in the various departments of manufacturing and commerce. Authorities on mercantile conditions appear almost unanimously to expect an important growth of activity in these directions, and the outlook for business this year cannot but be regarded as very bright.

"The better movement of agricultural produce, and the consequent stimulus given to many industries, has influenced general earnings for the better. Bank deposits have been remarkably large. I think that cheapness of money will continue, and that bank deposits will be released for purposes of speculation and in order to lay in stocks of goods. Country merchants feel confident that the improvement effected in the recent months will last, and thus assured of a demand for their wares greater than before, they will be disposed to anticipate future sales. This is always the case when there is prospect of better demand with resulting higher prices. Preparation for coming trade will take important amounts out of the financial institutions in which so much money is now piled up.

"Settlement of the currency question is certainly needed to bring about the highest degree of hopefulness in the future of this country's trade. I am of the opinion that a satisfactory disposition of that matter would be followed by an improved tone in the Wall Street markets, and that it would insure large foreign investing in our securities. The principal drawback in the latter regard is the inability of the foreign capitalist to appreciate as we do here that further silver agitation cannot be successful. There is no doubt whatever as to the ultimate disposal of all such menaces, but it will take time to impress some people with the fact that the silver craze has been outgrown just as the greenback craze was in former years.

"While I look for the putting of much of the locked up capital of the country into channels of circulation, which means additional wage earning and profits, I do not think there will be any wild speculation. Developments will come conservatively, be healthy, and lasting."

FAITH IN THE COAL STOCKS.

After a careful study of the situation, and from positive knowledge that the great anthracite trade, which for so many years has been conducted on a basis of ruinous competition, overproduction, and thorough disregard as to demand and supply, bringing ruin to one of the largest producing companies, almost bankrupting another, and causing the wealthiest of the group to encroach on its surplus to maintain its dividends; compelling two others to reduce theirs, anthracite interests have at last awakened to the fact that unless some radical change was made in the conducting of this great business, ruin to all would be the inevitable outcome of a continuation of this out-throat policy. They, by a tacit agreement, have formed an alliance offensive and defensive, and are now determined to do business at a profit instead of at a loss.

This conclusion has, to my positive knowledge, been arrived at a great many times, and agreements have one day been entered into for mutual protection only to be broken and disregarded the next.

Acting as a menace to a consummation of business principles and self-protection, statements have been conspicuously made as to "Violations of the anti-trust laws," and "Lexow investigation." Farcical and flimsy excuses of this nature have been put forward as reasons why the great coal-producing interests of this country did not carry out their agreements.

A colossal monument of utter want of business methods has been erected at an enormous cost to every company engaged in this business.

How a body of business men could, for such a period, continue a ruinous competition, with the remedy in their own hands, is a mystery to every thinking man.

The remedy for the evil has, to my mind, been a simple one. Prominent men on the boards of Directors of the coal companies have long ere this been perfectly satisfied that a panacea for all ills could easily have been found long ago. But jealousy, want of faith, and downwright wanton and reckless business methods have been the policy instead of unity and honest, square living up to agreements.

In 1897 the anthracite coal companies mined 40,000,000 tons of coal, just enough to keep the market overstocked and create open competition to sell coal at a pittance above the cost of producing it. Mark the great difference to the coal properties—if they keep faith with each other. Restrict the production and limit the output to the demand. Command a fair profit and get a revenue sufficient to make prosperity, and pay a good return on the capital invested in these securities. Forty million tons mined and sold for $3 a ton would yield $120,000,000. Thirty-five million tons mined and sold for $4 a ton would yield $140,000,000.

The loss in tonnage for not carrying the 5,000,000 tons would be more than offset by the prevention of mining that brought no profit. It must have long ere this been apparent that one cannot command a good price for any commodity in an overstocked market. Supply and demand will forever rule and regulate business success or failure.

In September and October, 1897, the coal producers kent faith with each other, and a healthy state of trade resulted. This was too long a time for them to enjoy prosperity. Hence, in November, the "go-as-you-please" policy of "mine all you can," "sell for what it will bring," was again resorted to. The market soon became congested. Coal was piled along the lines of the roads. Dealers held back from purchasing, except for immediate wants, and the result was fierce competition to dispose of the surplus supply of coal on hand, and no sooner was this done than the empty cars would be hauled back to the mines to be refilled and adorn the tracks at tide water.

A party representing a controlling interest saw that prosperity was beginning to dawn for almost every business in this country, except the coal. Something had to be done, and done quickly, or a crash was imminent. He came to New York, conferred with the managers of all the anthracite properties, and a copper-fastened, iron-clad agreement, carefully guarding against any violations of the law, was entered into. If carried out in good faith this must mean rehabilitation of properties that have had to seek receivers to once again be put on a dividend-paying basis. Prosperity will be the watchword and reply. Capital will be rewarded. Labor will be benefited, and consumers will be protected with a uniformity in rates.

To be plain, if this great commodity—this enormous branch of the industry of this country—is produced and marketed on plain common-sense business principles, I predict—to be clear and emphatic, the desideratum of Wall Street—that Delaware, Lackawanna and Western will earn and pay 7 per cent. instead of encroaching on her supplies to do so. Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central will gladden the holders of their securities by returning to their former rate of dividends, before adversity overtook them. Lehigh Valley will once again pay dividends, and the greatest Roman of them all—the mighty anthracite holdings of the Reading Railroad—which mines 21 per cent. of the output of coal, will be able to earn at least 4 per cent on its first and second preference stocks, and in time even give something to the holders of its common stock.

ALFRED DE CORDOVA.

HAVEMEYER-SPRECKELS.

One report circulating in Wall Street to explain recent declines in Sugar Trust stock has it that Mr. Havemeyer has finally come to an agreement with Mr. Claus Spreckels, and that the Hawaiian company is to work amicably with the Sugar Trust. An interesting thing about this report is that it represents Sugar Trust magnates as having agreed to the marking down of their stock's quotation in order to permit the new ally to acquire interests on a low basis.

MINORITY GETTING TOGETHER.

New York, Susquehanna and Western preferred stock rose a point yesterday on trifling transactions. There are hints of a concerted movement among some of the minority stockholders to ascertain what vested rights they have and to insist upon their maintenance.

BETTER THAN EXPECTED.

The earnings of the St. Paul Company for the second week of January, made public last night, show a gain of $12,000 a day, including Sunday, over $84,000 for the week. This is better than professional Wall Street has been expecting.

An officer of the Northern Pacific Company said last night that that property's earnings for the second week of January would show up as well as for the first week. If they do there, too, will be an agreeable disappointment for Wall Street.

QUIET ABSORPTION.

An important Western financial interest is quietly acquiring an interest in the securities of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. Only to a slight extent is this yet showing on the New York Stock Exchange, where yesterday the preferred stock advanced fractionally on small transactions. Purchases of consequence are, however, being negotiated outside of the Stock Exchange, and it is probable that some of the lesser interests in the property will soon transfer their holdings to quarters much more important—to interests that can contribute largely to the property's prosperity.

SUDDEN CHEERFULNESS.

Seattle and Lake Shore first mortgages were a feature in yesterday's Stock Exchange bond market. They jumped up 7 points and held half the gain. The contest for the control of this property is likely to develop bitterness and litigation. Meanwhile some bondholders, who a little while ago could find nobody to sympathize with them in the handicap of unmarketable securities, are now being courted by two or three competitors for their holdings, and that at nearly twice the market values of a month or two ago.

PULLMAN STOCK INTACT.

One of the executors of George M. Pullman's will assures New York friends that the Pullman Palace Car stock owned by the estate will not soon come upon the market. It is less likely to be sold now than might have been the case had Mr. Pullman lived, for he was an active man and in many enterprises he might have shifted part of his investment in his own stock temporarily. Under present conditions, however, the stock will be kept intact.

MANHATTAN AND ELECTRICITY.

Mr. George J. Gould said yesterday that at noon to-day he would make an announcement of the Manhattan Company's plans as to electrical equipment, or at least give to the public some commensurate idea of what is proposed. Mr. Russell Sage, who has suddenly become an ardent enthusiast over electric power on the elevated, is telling his friends that during 1898 the New York public will be able to reach Manhattan Elevated platforms by electric elevators, which, according to Mr. Sage, are to go up at most of the important stations.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STRENGTH.

Pennsylvania Railroad stock continues to show a firmness generally attributed to buying for the account of New York and London interests acting jointly. Panhandle issues also continue active and strong, reflecting apparent purchases by the same important interests as have been acquiring the shares of the Pennsylvania Company itself.

NOT SHAKEN OUT.

The purchase of a single hundred shares of New York Air Brake stock yesterday lifted the quotation two points. Much effort seems lately to have been spent in manipulative attempts to mark down the price of New York Air Brake stock, apparently to enable insiders to acquire further holdings, the stock being well distributed among investors. At the forced decline, however, very little stock came upon the market, and from under 20 it has gone back to 25 on insignificant transactions.

HELPED BY THE SHORTS.

In Jersey Central it is estimated that there is a short interest of over 10,000 shares, which appears to be the chief factor in keeping that stock strong. The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company's annual statement is not likely to be made public before the Jersey Central annual meeting takes place.

TO MEMORY DEAR.

Wall Street is paying attention to reports from Chicago of a new railroad deal, in which Wisconsin Central, the new Chicago Terminal Company, and Northern Pacific are mentioned. In yesterday's market the trust receipts of the Wisconsin Central mortgages rose 5 points, and enthusiastic prophets were at the close promising a further rise four or five times as great. Chicago Terminal stock has recently been conspicuous for its activity, and has gone up somewhat, still selling, however, below $10 a share.

BY WAY OF CONTRAST.

Rumor mongers on the Stock Exchange devoted themselves yesterday energetically to a further distribution of Cuban war news. One report temporarily affecting the market had it that Minister Woodford had been assassinated at Madrid.

On last Saturday, when the whole market here was under pressure on account of Havana canards, and when, according to all the professionals in Wall Street, the United States was on the verge of hostilities with Spain, Spanish securities, not only at home, but in London, showed special firmness. It is tests like this which show how much better balanced are speculators at London. Here were distresses, hysteria, and liquidation over tales altogether unauthenticated—altogether foolish; there the sensational reports were disposed of by a marked advance.

IRON THE BUSINESS BAROMETER.

It has been many a day since business journals were called upon to utter complaints like this, from The Iron Age:

"The wisdom of providing duplicate parts of all machinery liable to breakage is now being exemplified in the iron and steel trade. Under old conditions, about this time of the year a general shutting down would take place among the rolling mills, for the purpose of making extensive repairs. This would especially be the case after a period of crowding production such as has been seen in the past six months. The great plants have been pushed to their utmost to make satisfactory deliveries on contracts, and in notable instances could ill afford the reduction in output caused by the observance of the holiday season, and therefore continued in operation. In these works, if a breakdown should occur in consequence of the almost incessant operation of the machinery, it means a stoppage of but an hour or two, or perhaps half a day at the utmost. The duplicate parts are put in place and an order immediately goes out for others, so as to be prepared for the next occurrence of the same kind. In an active period like the present a stoppage of a few days means the loss of large sums to a great plant not only in the profit which might have been made on the tonnage of that interval, but in the failure to fill contracts depending on smooth running and which could not be made up. It is many years since the old year ran into the new one with such a pressure from consumers and such a necessity for the output to be kept squarely up to its maximum."

A DEFINITE ARRANGEMENT.

The combination of the Ohio coal producers seems this year to have assumed a more definite form than usual. Matters have gone so far that a corporation called the Central Coal and Coke Company has been organized, which is to act as selling agent for the Ohio coal. This company is expected to regulate the production and apportion it to the different groups of producers. The coal fields represented in the new agreement include all those in Ohio except the Massillon and the Jackson County mines, and those producers can, it is expected, be controlled by the others.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

RAILWAY STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the second week in January showed increases:

Ann Arbor	$8,233
Denver and Rio Grande	37,800
International and Great Northern....	8,000
St. Paul	84,701
Texas Pacific	21,267
Wabash	31,525

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Adjournment of Supreme Court without handing down a decision in the Nebraska maximum freight rate case.

Declaration of regular dividend by Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis. Decrease in surplus for December of $16,310, but increase for the year 1897 of $28,722.

Application of Chicago Great Western to have listed on London Stock Exchange $20,809,145 common stock and $7,444,190 preferred stock, "B."

Statement of Missouri, Kansas and Texas for November showing net earnings of $584.98 and a surplus of $299,344.

Secretary Gage questioned by House Committee on Banking and Currency upon features of Monetary Commission's bill. Mr. Fairchild also questioned by committee.

Brooklyn elevated roads about to begin work on this end of the bridge in connection with their proposed operation across the structure.

Decrease of $1,200,000 in amount of silver exported from Pacific Coast during December as compared with same month in 1896. Increase of $3,000,000 for year 1897 as compared with previous twelve months.

Announcement that Erie Telegraph and Telephone bonds offered on Saturday were fully subscribed for.

Decrease of 46,228 tons in east-bound shipments from Chicago for the past week as compared with the previous week. Increase of 34,500 tons as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Reduction of ⅛c in price of domestic loaf and crushed sugars.

Denial by United States Circuit Court of application of certain unsecured creditors of Union Pacific to become parties to suit of J. P. Morgan and others, as Trustees, against Union Pacific and its receivers.

Decrease of $778,925 in surplus reserve as shown by statement of outside banks.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue, ex div.	206	212
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	110	112
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d.....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d.....	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	202	204
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s.....	85	89
Brooklyn Elevate, trust receipts....	5	6¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	106	107
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	79	80
Buffalo Street Railway 1st cons....	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s.....	113	115
Columbus (Ohio) stock.....	44	46
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 6s.....	94	95
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	321	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	53	55
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	92½
Kings County Elevated.....	3	4
Kings County Traction.....	47	48
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)...	102	104
New Orleans Traction common.....	2¾	3¼
New Orleans Traction pf.....	12	15
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad, ex div.....	178	180
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	110	112
Union Railway stock.....	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	95	97

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.....	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	108½	110
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s.....	95	97
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	75	77
Union Ferry.....	65½	66½
Union Ferry bonds.....	105½	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.....	91	92
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	118	125
Indianapolis Gas stock, ex interest..	104	108
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s....	89	92
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock...	51	57
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s...	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock, ex dividend..	52	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds, ex int.....	69	71

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs.....	102	103
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, when issued....	92	93½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock, when issued..	28½	30
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	102½	103
Columbus Gas.....	89	91
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	77	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock...	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102½	104
Grand Rapids Gas stock, Gas div....	75	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York..	310	318
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	63	65
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	111½	112½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	106¼	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s.....	98¼	101
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	39	42
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	87	89
St. Paul Gas stock.....	40	48
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	75	80
Standard Gas, New York.....	136	137½
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	151	153
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock.....	19¼	20½
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	89	91
Western Gas Company.....	86	86½
Western Gas Company bonds.....	103½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	36	39
Barney & Smith common.....	16	18
Cramps Shipyard stock.....	55	65
Glucose common	36	37
Glucose preferred, ex dividend.....	94½	95
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	8	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf....	55	60
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds..	92	95
Lorillard Company pf.....	115	117
Malt Common.....	24¼	25
Malt preferred, ex dividend.....	74	76
Michigan-Peninsular Car	9	12
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds...	90	91
New York Biscuit Company.....	107	110
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	6½	8½
Pennsylvania Coal	340	355
Pratt & Whitney	10	14
Pratt & Whitney preferred.....	62	69
Standard Oil Trust.....	380	381
Trenton Potteries	10	13
Trenton Potteries pf.....	50	53
Union Typewriter	6½	9
Union Typewriter 1st.....	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	77	81
Wagner Car Company.....	157	158
Worthington Pump pf., ex div.....	83	88

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	99	105
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	20	30
Central & South American Tel.....	106	108
Commercial Cable stock.....	180	185
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	61	65
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¼
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	55	60
Electro-Pneumatic	1¾	1¼
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s....	32	52¾
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone, ex div....	149	152
Northwestern Telegraph Company..	110	115
Trow Directory pf.....	39	43
Wool Exchange	110	112

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared as follows:

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, 4 per cent. semi-annual, payable Feb. 1, and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, 1 per cent. on capital stock, payable Feb. 1.

It is announced that the subscription books for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, Louisville Division and Terminal, and St. Louis Division and Terminal, 3½ per cent. first mortgage gold bonds, issued by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Vermilye & Co., open to-day, Tuesday, and will be closed on Wednesday, 3 P. M., or earlier. Compared with the prices ruling for other 3½ per cent. bonds of a similar character, the issue price of 95 per cent. and interest is by investment houses considered attractive.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Benj. B. Odell, Jr., and Edward H. Hobbs, as Receivers of the Murray Hill Bank.)
$6,000 Mt

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES.

LEGAL SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Government Subsidy Mortgage Foreclosure Causes.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas on the 30th day of July, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Complainant, against THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America; HENRY M. ALEXANDER and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; DILLON and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; JOHN A STEWART and RUSSELL SAGE and GEORGE J. GOULD, as Trustees; THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee; THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, as Trustee; JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., as Trustees; SILAS H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, and JOHN W. DOANE, Receivers, now in possession and operating the Railway hereinafter described, Defendants," and a certain other decree in a cause likewise so entitled, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri, also entered on said July 30th, 1897,

I, WILLIAM D. CORNISH, as Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders at the station of The Union Pacific Railway Company in the City of Topeka, in the State of Kansas, on Thursday, the 4th day of November, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all the railroad, franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances to the same belonging, rolling stock and property of every kind and description mentioned in said decrees, and embraced in and covered by the subsidy mortgage and lien to the United States, being the whole line of railroad and telegraph formerly of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, and its successor, in name the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, together with the equipment, fixtures, franchises, and property of every kind and description of said company, and in consideration of which subsidy bonds were issued, including the railroad and telegraph line now of the Union Pacific Railway Company, extending from the State Line between the States of Missouri and Kansas, a distance of 393 15-16 miles westwardly to a point on said railroad, together with the terminal railroad property in the State of Missouri, extending from the Union Depot, or eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific Railway, now called the Kansas Division of The Union Pacific Railway, a distance of 51 miles, to the State boundary line dividing the States of Kansas and Missouri.

In accordance with the terms and provisions of said decrees, said property will be sold, and the purchasers thereof will take the same, subject to and saving the right of the Government of the United States to have the preference at all times in the use, at fair and reasonable rates of compensation, not to exceed the amounts paid by private parties for the same kind of service of the said telegraph line and railroad for the transmission of despatches over said telegraph line, and the transportation of mails, troops, and munitions of war, supplies and public stores upon said railroad for the Government, whenever required by any Department thereof, and subject to and saving the title of the American Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, shown by the Equipment Trust Indenture of The Union Pacific Railway Company to said American Loan and Trust Company, dated October 1st, 1887, to the extent and so far as said indenture affects the portion of the equipment therein embraced in the said lien of the United States, and to the extent of the outstanding purchase money indebtedness upon the $507,000 of bonds thereunder, and subject to and saving the rights and lien of the holders of the $2,240,000 outstanding bonds secured by the mortgage made by The Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, August 1st, 1895, to Henry M. Alexander and John F. Dillon, as trustees, and subject to and saving the rights and lien of the holders of the $4,063,000 of the bonds secured by the mortgage made by the said Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, dated June 1st, 1896, to John Edgar Thomson and Adolphus Meier, as trustees, and subject to and saving the right of possession of and to and saving the right in the suit brought in said court by Russell Sage and George J. Gould, as trustees, to foreclose a mortgage under which they are trustees made by the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1879, to the said Company, and the right of possession of any and their lien for the payment of any deficiency in operating expenses while managing said railroad, after said Subsidy mortgage and lien will be allowed by decree to be found eo exist and be allowed by the Court upon the settlement of their accounts.

As provided by said decrees:

Said property covered by and embraced in said Subsidy mortgage and lien will be sold as an entirety and in one parcel.

The Special Master has the power and right to postpone the said sale from time to time, and may, without further notice, proceed with the said sale on any day to which the sale may have been adjourned.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not have deposited with him, at his office in Omaha, Nebraska, at least five days before the date of the sale mentioned in this notice, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $500,000 in cash.

The Special Master will accept no bid for said railroad, franchises, and property less than the sum of $2,500,000 in cash, and unless such sum shall be bid the Special Master may adjourn the sale, and apply to the Court for further instructions. Upon the acceptance of any bid the person or persons making the same shall forthwith deposit with the Special Master, on account thereof, a further sum in cash, which, together with the amount which he or they have already deposited as a pledge, shall equal fifteen per cent. (15%) of the accepted bid. In case any bidder shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master by making within five days after such acceptance the additional deposit with the Master, or, after the confirmation of said sale shall fail to pay the balance due upon his said bid in consummation of his purchase, then the sums in cash so deposited by such bidder or purchaser will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied toward making up of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale, and to any other and further purposes which the Court may direct. Any party to said causes, or any holder or holders of first mortgage bonds may bid and purchase at such sale. If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the Court, such deposit will be returned to the bidder, and the deposit of any bidder will be returned to him when a bid shall have been accepted. The purchaser whose bid shall have been accepted by the Special Master at said sale shall make payments in cash after the application thereto of the amounts theretofore deposited by him, as follows: Twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount so remaining due on said bid shall be paid within fifty days after the confirmation of the sale; a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within fifty days after such confirmation; a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within fifty days after such confirmation, and a further twenty-five (25%) per cent. of said amount shall be paid within sixty days after such confirmation: Provided, however, that the purchaser shall have the right to anticipate any or all of said payments by making the same, or any of them, at an earlier time, or earlier times, than herein stated.

The Master may accept a certified check upon, or a certificate of deposit of any National bank or trust company which is satisfactory to him, as a payment as a deposit of cash instead of money, in any case in which he is by the terms of said decrees required to obtain cash. The proceeds of the accepted bid will be applied to the payment of the amount owing to the United States, whether due or not, secured by its Subsidy mortgage and lien, until said Subsidy debt shall be paid in full, and the surplus, if any, shall be distributed by subsequent orders of the Court. After the sale has been confirmed the purchaser may pay the unpaid balance of his bid to the Master, or to the United States, and the receipt of the Secretary of the Treasury, or his proper subordinate, for any part of such balance shall be sufficient evidence of its payment.

The purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors or assigns, shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sums required by said decrees to be paid, take the same, and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they, or his or their successors or assigns, shall pay, satisfy, and discharge the obligations, Liabilities, and charges in said decrees specified as follows:

"First. All the proper costs of this cause, including the expenses of the sale hereunder, and of the expenses of the said Special Master and the compensation and necessary expenses of the Special Master appointed to make the sale. Second. The charges, compensation, allowances, and disbursements of the Complainants, and any of the other parties to this cause entitled thereto, their solicitors, and counsel."

The said costs, compensation, allowances, and disbursements shall be paid by the purchasers when they are fixed by the Court. The purchaser, his successors, or assigns shall pay any of the claims described in said order when by the Court required, or shall pay to the Master or into the Court the moneys required to discharge the same from time to time as the Court may direct. And the Court reserves the right and retains the power and jurisdiction to take back and resell the said property in case the purchaser, his successors or assigns, fail to pay any of said claims when by it required, and in case he or they fail to pay any other part of the purchase price of said property.

That upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property, the said Special Master will execute and deliver a good and sufficient deed conveying all the said railroad, telegraph, rolling stock, and property of every kind and description so ordered to be sold, subject to the prior liens and exceptions in said decrees found and hereinbefore stated, together with all the franchises, rights, functions, immunities, and appurtenances belonging to the said premises to such purchaser or purchasers, or his or their successors and assigns.

Upon the confirmation of such sale and the conveyance of the premises sold, the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors and assigns, shall, subject to the possession and rights of said Receivers and rights hereinbefore mentioned, hold and enjoy the said premises and all the rights, privileges, immunities and franchises thereto appertaining, as in said decrees provided.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decrees of said Courts, and to the reports of the Special Master filed in said causes, and referred to in said decrees.

Dated August 24th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Joseph McKenna, Attorney General of the United States.
George Hoadly, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, No. 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.
John C. Cowin, Special Counsel for the United States, Omaha, Nebraska.

Notice of Adjournment of Sale.

The sale above noticed has been adjourned by me and will take place in the manner set forth in the foregoing notice and upon the terms and conditions therein stated on Thursday, December 16th, 1897, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the mortgaged premises, at the passenger station of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in the City of Topeka, Kansas.

Dated November 4th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Notice of Adjournment of Sale.

The sale above noticed has been adjourned by me and will take place in the manner set forth in the foregoing notice and upon the terms and conditions therein stated on Wednesday, February 16th, 1898, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, upon the mortgaged premises at the passenger station of the Union Pacific Railway Company, in the City of Topeka, Kansas.

Dated December 16th, 1897.

WILLIAM D. CORNISH, Special Master.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on October 15, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, wherein J. Pierpont Morgan and others, constituting the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., are complainants, and the Union Pacific Railway Company, S. H. H. Clark, Oliver W. Mink, E. Ellery Anderson, Frederic R. Coudert, and John W. Doane, Receivers, are defendants;

The undersigned, J. P. Morgan & Co., as successor Trustees under a certain trust deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by said Union Pacific Railway Company to the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., as Trustees, together with W. D. Cornish as Special Master appointed by said decree in said cause, jointly, will sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, to the highest bidder or bidders on the terms hereinafter mentioned, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1898,

at twelve o'clock noon, the following described bonds, stocks, and other securities and property:

STOCKS. Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Colorado & Pacific Railroad Co.	$920,800.00
Atchison, Jewell County & Western Railroad Co.	105,000.00
Bozeman Coal Co.	96,000.00
Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Co.	874,200.00
Colorado Western Railroad Co.	9,100.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co.	3,000,000.00
Gray's Peak, Snake River & Leadville Railroad Co.	6,000.00
Green River Water Works Co.	225,900.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,025,000.00
Kansas City & Omaha Railroad Co.	5,000.00
Laramie, North Park & Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Co.	6,484,900.00
Lawrence & Emporia Railway Co.	1,725,375.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co.	66,500.00
Tunnel Co., (240 shares at $20)	4,800.00
Montana Railway Co., ($600,000, 70% paid)	420,000.00
Montana Union Railway Co.	425,000.00
Morrison Stone Lime & Town Co.	100,000.00
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company, ($5,000,000, 3% paid)	150,000.00
Omaha & Elkhorn Valley Railway Co.	40,800.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co.	2,327,623.77
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Common)	6,300.00
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co., (Preferred)	378.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co.	66,300.00
Salt Lake Foundry & Manufacturing Co.	67.00
Salina & Southwestern Railway Co.	231,700.00
South Park & Leadville Short Line Railroad Co.	1,000,000.00
Union Depot Co., Kansas City,	45,000.00
Union Elevator Co., Council Bluffs.	46,700.00
Union Elevator Co., Omaha	81,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co.	4,437,900.00
Union Pacific Coal Co., (held as Collateral)	562,100.00
Union Pacific, Lincoln & Colorado Railway Co.	1,997,800.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., (Reorganization Certificates)	177,450.00
Union Pacific & Western Colorado Railway Co.	400,500.00
Western National Fair Association.	7,950.00
Wood River Improvement Co., (323,200, 80% Paid)	258,560.00

BONDS. Name of Company.	Par Value.
Atchison, Union Depot & Railroad Co. Second Mortgage 6% Bonds	$4,500.00
Colorado Central Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	1,487,000.00
Denver, Leadville & Gunnison Railway Co. First Mortgage 4½% Bonds, (to be included in plan of reorganization)	54,000.00
Green River Water Works Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	214,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	1,595,500.00
Kansas Pacific Railway Co. 7% Income Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	1,250.00
Loveland Pass Mining & Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	400,000.00
Ogden Union Railway & Depot Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	183,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7% Bonds	121,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds	526,000.00
Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Co. Extension First Mortgage 5% Bonds	1,246,000.00
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company 5% Income Bonds, Series A	451,500.00
Rattlesnake Creek Water Co. First Mortgage 6% Bonds	182,000.00
Union Depot Co., of Spokane Falls, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	334,000.00
Union Pacific Coal Co. First Mortgage 5% Bonds	4,890,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Equipment Trust, Series C 5% Bonds	225,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co., Kansas Division and Collateral Mortgage 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Certificates)	5,000,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Omaha Bridge Renewal 5% Bonds, (Reorganization Receipt)	145,000.00

Miscellaneous Securities and Claims. Name of Company.	Par Value.
Echo & Park City Railway Co. Notes, ($@$25,000 each)	$200,000.00
Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co. Note, of which $349,863 has been paid by sale of collaterals, (held subject to contract of sale made by J. P. Morgan & Co., Trustees)	767,736.76
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co. Certificate of Indebtedness, (held as Collateral)	969,245.98
Wood River Improvement Co. Notes; (Collateral, $467,000 Kearney & Black Hills Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds)	350,000.00
Union Pacific Railway Co. Receivers' Certificates, Hutchinson & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000.00
Claim to 200 Gondola Cars, built by Pullman's Palace Car Company and leased to Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company.	
136 Omaha & Republican Valley Railway Company Five Per Cent. Coupons at $25 each, amounting, per par value, to $3,400—being 35 coupons due March 1, 1892, 35 coupons due September 1, 1892; 35 coupons due March 1, 1893; 31 coupons due September 1, 1893.	

The sale will be made subject to all the terms, conditions, and provisions contained in said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

As provided in said decree, the undersigned will first offer for sale said bonds, stocks, and other securities of said Railway Company in separate parcels, as follows: Each class of stock and bonds for sale in one separate lot, and each class of bonds or other securities or property will be offered either in one separate lot, or may be divided up and sold in such amounts as the undersigned may deem best. The bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property so offered for sale in separate lots will be received and noted upon condition that all the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property so offered for sale in separate lots shall subsequently be offered together as a single lot or parcel.

Whenever the highest bids received and noted for the separate lots so offered for sale shall amount in the aggregate to a sum which together with any other cash then held by said complainants, as trustees under said trust deed, shall be deemed by them sufficient to pay the whole amount then due for principal and interest upon all the collateral notes then outstanding under said trust deed and remaining unpaid, and the other payments to be made therefrom as directed by such decree, then the undersigned will offer no more of such stocks, bonds, and other securities or property for sale in separate lots as aforesaid.

After noting the highest bids received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property offered for sale in separate lots, the same will be offered for sale in a single lot or parcel.

If the highest bids for all such bonds, stocks and other securities and property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall exceed the aggregate of the several highest bids received and noted for said bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then all such bonds, stocks, and other securities so offered for sale will be struck off and sold together as a single lot or parcel to the person making the highest bid therefor; but, if the highest bid received for the bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered together as a single lot or parcel shall not exceed the aggregate sum of the highest bids received and noted for such bonds, stocks, and other securities or property when offered in separate lots as aforesaid, then the several lots offered for sale will be struck off and sold to the bidders who made the highest bids therefor.

The undersigned, as directed by such decree, will receive no bid at any such sale from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with said complainants, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of such bidder either in cash or in collateral notes secured by such trust deed taken at their par value. Any sum in cash or collateral notes so deposited will, to the extent of 5 per cent. of the amount of the bid of the purchaser, be applied to the payment of the purchase price of the property bidden in by such purchaser if the same shall be struck down to him. Any deposit of cash or of collateral notes so made at the time of or prior to the sale, by any unsuccessful bidder, and the unapplied portion of any deposit made by any other bidder, will be returned to him when the property shall be struck down to others.

Upon the acceptance of any bid of any bidder, such accepted bidder, forthwith, must deposit with said complainants twenty per cent. of the amount of his accepted bid either in cash or in such collateral notes taken at the par value of their face with the interest accrued and unpaid thereon; but any cash or collateral notes which previously may have been deposited by such bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid will be received on account of the amount so required to be deposited on the acceptance of his bid. The balance of the purchase price payable by such bidder may be paid or satisfied in whole or in part either in cash, or by presenting such outstanding collateral notes and allowing to be stamped thereon an acknowledgment of the receipt of such proportion of the purchase price as will be equivalent to the amount that the holder of such collateral notes would be entitled to receive thereon in case the entire purchase price were paid in cash; but such collateral notes so presented must be surrendered and cancelled if the whole amount remaining due thereon for principal and interest shall be satisfied by payment or by such credit thereon. The purchase price other than the portion thereof required to be deposited at the time of sale as aforesaid must be paid either in cash or to the extent above mentioned, by presentation at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York, at such time after the day of sale as said complainants may designate, and against delivery of the bonds, stocks, and other securities sold.

As provided in such decree, if any bidder shall fail to complete his bid and comply with the terms of sale, the cash or collateral notes deposited by such bidder with said complainants will be forfeited and said complainants, constituting said firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and as Trustees under said trust deed, liable for any deficiency there may be between the sum for which any bonds, stocks, and other securities were struck off to such bidder on the sale and that for which they may be sold on a resale, and also any costs and expenses accruing on such resale which such deposit shall not be sufficient to pay.

By the terms of such decree all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of the Union Pacific Railway Company and of the said receivers, and all right, title, and interest of said complainants as said Trustees under said trust deed in and to the bonds, stocks, and other securities and property sold, will pass by such sale thereof and by such deed, but without any covenant, warranty, or representation, express or implied.

For further particulars reference is made to the above-mentioned decree of said Court.

Particular information concerning the various bonds and coupons and other property to be offered for sale will be furnished upon application by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., at their office, No. 23 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—

Dated New York, November 19th, 1897.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Trustees under the Trust Deed.

As Trustees under the Trust Deed, dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustee; and

W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Notice is hereby given that the sale pursuant to the above advertisement has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place, viz., the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

Dated New York, January 12th, 1898.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Trustees under the Trust Deed dated September 4, 1891, executed by the Union Pacific Railway Company to Drexel, Morgan & Co., Trustees; and

W. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

NOTICE OF MASTER'S SALE OF CLAIMS OF the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company, and against the Montana Railway Company.

Under and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in the suit of Ames and others against the Union Pacific Railway Company et al., the undersigned, William D. Cornish, as Special Master, will offer for sale by public auction, all the claims and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Union Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 18, 1893, the amount of which claim, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, was on the 30th of October, 1897, the sum of $446,188.17.

The undersigned, as such Special Master, under the same order, will also offer for sale by public auction all the claim and demand of the Union Pacific Railway Company against the Montana Railway Company arising out of operations or transactions prior to October 18, 1893, which claim or demand, as stated on the books of the Union Pacific Railway Company, amounted on the 31st day of December, 1897, to the sum of $318,151.39.

The undersigned will sell both the aforesaid claims by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, at the public auction to be held at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, N. Y., on the 26th day of January, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon. Bidders will be required to pay ten per cent. of their bid in cash to the Special Master at the time of the sale, and the balance of the purchase money by the said Court, when a proper assignment of the said claims will be prepared for delivery. The sales of the said claims are made subject to the confirmation of the Eighth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska, in said suit of Ames and others against said Union Pacific Railway Company and others.

WM. D. CORNISH, Special Master.

Dated January 12, 1898.
Room 1314, No. 27 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1898.	1897.	1896.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	230	230	230
2d week January.	$39,423	$21,190	$28,829
From Jan. 1	62,502	42,062	36,230
CLEVELAND, CANTON & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	210	210	210
1st week January	$11,444	$8,765	9,778
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	1,666	1,666	1,666
2d week January.	$150,000	$112,200	$127,000
From July 1	4,742,984	3,967,593	4,311,566
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	775	775	775
2d week January.	$75,578	$67,578	$62,495
From July 1	2,246,046	2,224,957	1,864,586
ST. PAUL—			
Mileage	6,153	6,153	6,168
2d week January.	$540,574	$455,873	$537,227
From July 1	19,474,978	17,598,270	19,071,654
TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,499	1,499	1,499
2d week January.	$168,701	$147,434	$143,059
From Jan. 1	375,174	322,336	286,844
WABASH—			
Mileage	1,936	1,936	1,936
2d week January.	$228,571	$197,046	$237,379
From July 1	7,287,471	6,505,598	7,421,099
ALBANY RAILROAD for the quarter ended Dec. 31:		1897.	1896.
Gross earnings		$157,987	$131,981
Oper. expenses		102,725	84,415	48,054
Net earnings		55,262	47,572	48,927
Other income		808	490	451
Total income		56,070	53,432	48,478
Fixed charges		24,963	18,703	21,457
Surplus		31,107	34,729	27,021

The balance sheet shows cash on hand, $28,069; profit and loss, (surplus) $60,586.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for November—	1897.	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings	277,113	242,646	307,156
Operating ex.	151,727	140,028	164,316
Net earnings	125,386	98,618	142,840
Charges and taxes	60,518	59,528	60,637
Surplus	64,868	34,090	82,208
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	3,125,999	3,057,248	3,208,383
Operating ex.	1,815,892	1,765,319	1,754,778
Net earnings	1,310,107	1,291,929	1,453,605
Charges and taxes	661,287	649,163	642,284
Surplus	648,820	651,766	811,321

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for			
December—			
Gross earnings	458,379	432,899	458,290
Operating ex.	307,259	267,356	281,139
Net earnings	151,120	165,543	177,151
Charges	126,389	126,481	126,266
Surplus	24,750	41,061	50,884
From July 1 to Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	2,566,019	2,635,730	
Operating ex.	1,555,622	1,551,862	
Net earnings	1,010,397	1,083,868	
Charges	750,286	752,394	
Surplus	260,012	331,474	

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD for			
December—			
Net earnings	69,437	79,551	66,739
Fixed charges	47,717	47,884	48,735
Surplus	21,660	31,667	48,004
From Jan. 1—			
Net earnings	590,627	747,572	1,008,118
Fixed charges	547,207	558,391	595,785
Surplus	43,420	189,181	412,333

KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED for the quarter ended Sept. 30—	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$162,378	$151,131	†$11,247
Operating ex.	145,628	123,700	†21,926
Net earnings	16,752	27,431	*10,679
Other income	3,988	4,102	*108
Total	20,690	31,533	*10,843
Fixed charges	96,160	95,792	†368
Deficit	75,470	64,259	†11,211

*Decrease. †Increase.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY for year 1897—	1897.	1896.	Changes.
Gross earnings	$4,816,516	$4,808,866	†$7,650
Operating ex.	2,908,982	2,977,207	†$68,225
Net earnings	1,907,534	1,831,659	†$75,875
Bonded interest	207,877	207,877	
Deprec. accounts	50,000	181,568	†$131,568
Balance	*1,649,656	1,442,214	†207,444
Div. paid (12 p. c.)	1,440,000	1,290,787	†150,213
Surplus	209,656	152,425	†57,231

*Decrease. †Increase.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for November—Gross earnings, $1,414,305; operating expenses and taxes, $829,891; net earnings, $584,913; interest on bonds and rentals, $235,569; surplus, $349,344; surplus from July 1, 1897, $909,598. TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & KANSAS CITY for December—Receipts, $538,359; disbursements, $374,017; traffic balances due roads, $167,172; mileage balances, $10,511.

Cleveland Banker's 91st Birthday.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 17.—Truman P. Handy of this city, probably the oldest banker in the United States who is actively engaged in business, celebrated his ninety-first birthday to-day at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Newberry, in Detroit, Mich. Mr. Handy, who still retains good health and is physically and mentally alert, has been engaged in the banking business here since 1832.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 17, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
75	76	145	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	— ⅛
118½	120	5	American Express	118½	118½	118½	118½	
7½	7⅞	880	American Spirits Mfg.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18	19	42	American Spirits Mfg. pf.	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	
137	137½	118,846	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	137⅞	135¾	137⅞	+ ⅝
112	118	250	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ⅛
90	92	100	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	91½	91½	91½	91½	
87⅛	87⅝	4,527	Am. Tobacco, ex div.	87¼	87⅞	86⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	12⅞	2,400	At., T. & S. F.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
30⅛	30¼	4,048	At., T. & S. F. pf.	30½	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
13	13½	500	Baltimore & Ohio	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
5½	6½	100	B. & O. Southw. pf.	6	6	6	6	
3⅝	3⅞	400	Bay State Gas	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
40⅝	40½	18,160	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	39⅞	40⅞	39⅝	40⅞	+ ⅛
120	121	200	Brooklyn Union Gas	120½	120½	120	120	+ ⅛
53⅜	54	500	Canada Southern	54	54¼	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
11⅞	12¼	200	Central Pacific	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
22⅞	22¾	4,150	Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
100	100¼	18,775	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	99½	100⅝	99½	100⅝	+ ⅛
106	107	450	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	105¾	106½	105¾	106½	+ ⅛
15	15⅛	5,290	Chicago Great West.	15	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
34½	35	210	Chi. Gr. West pf. A.	34½	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+ ⅛
9⅞	10	400	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	9⅝	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
31	31½	304	Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	31	31¾	31	31⅝	+ ⅛
95¼	95⅝	14,335	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	94½	95⅝	94½	95⅝	+ ⅛
144⅝	145½	115	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	144½	145½	144½	145½	+ ⅛
122	122¼	1,500	Chicago & Northw.	122½	123	122	122¼	+ ⅛
164½	165	5	Chi. & Northw. pf.	166	166	166	166	+ ⅛
90	90¼	6,290	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	89⅝	90¼	89½	90⅛	+ ⅛
8½	8⅝	2,296	Chi. Term. & Tran.	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
27	27¼	1,340	Chi. Term. & Tr. pf.	27	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
34½	35	400	C., C. & St. Louis.	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
17½	17⅝	10,420	Cleve., Lor. & W.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
49½	50½	100	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
7	7¼	500	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅛
180	181	2,135	Consolidated Gas	180	182½	180	181	+ ⅛
82¼	83¼	600	Consolidated Ice	83	83	83	83	+ ⅛
84½	86½	100	Consolidated Ice pf.	86¼	86¾	86¼	86¾	+ ⅛
112	113½	76	Consolidated Gas	112	113	111	111¾	+ ⅛
151	153½	12	Delaware & Hudson	153	153	153	153	+ ⅛
47	47½	300	Del., Lack. & West.	46½	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅛
127	130	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	129½	129½	129½	129½	+ ⅛
37¾	38	250	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	38	38	38	38	+ ⅛
40	45	3,820	Erie 1st pf.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	+ ⅛
35⅝	36	5,275	Evans. & T. H. pf.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
31¼	31½	604	General Electric	30¾	31⅜	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
106	106½	50	Hawaiian Sugar	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ⅛
48⅜	49½	800	Illinois Central	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ⅛
20¾	21	50	Illinois Steel Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	410	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	46⅞	47¼	46⅞	47¼	+ ⅛
71⅞	72	133	Laclede Gas	72½	72¾	72

to 64⅝, before noon. United Gas sold up, to 99½, against 98 at the close Saturday. The Pennsylvania Heat stocks, common and preferred, were in sharp demand, the former selling up, to 20½, and the latter to 45. Welsbach was off, to 88, and was rather heavy, although it rallied somewhat in the late dealings. The local tractions, Union, Philadelphia, and E. & P. 4s, were dull, but very firm. Marsden opened at 9⅞, but scattered orders to sell without inside support to the stock, broke the price to 8¾. Choctaw common, at 10, and the preferred about 28¾ to 29, were quiet. Little was done here in Metropolitan. New York bought the stock in this market. Insiders again denied all knowledge of a deal with the Manhattan.

The close was strong, at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.
Lehigh Valley	25¼	25½
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	20⅝	20¾
Northern Pacific pf.	64¼	64⅝
Pennsylvania	58	58⅛
Reading, 1st c.	11 1-16	11¼
Reading 1st pf.	25⅝	25½
Reading 2d pf.	13⅜	13¾
St. Paul	95⅞	95½
W., N. Y. & P.	2⅞	3
Metropolitan Railway	139	140
Philadelphia Traction	80¾	81
Union Traction	14¼	14⅜
Baltimore Cons	23	23½
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	20¼	20⅝
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	45	45¾
United Gas Improvement	99¼	99½
Electric Storage	28½	27⅝
Electric Storage pf.	38½	30
Welsbach	88⅛	30½
American R. E. L.	5	9
Marsden	9⅝	10
Choctaw	29	29¼
Choctaw pf	83½	84
Reading general 4s	81	81¼
Electric & People's 4s	11¾	11¾
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg	43¾	44⅛
Cons. Traction, Pittsburg, pf.		

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.12	.12
Alpha Con.	.07	.07
Andes	.10	.11
Belcher	.35	.35
Best & Belcher	.44	.45
Bullion	.08	.03
Caledonia	.19	
Challenge Con	.28	.27
Chollar	.20	.22
Confidence	.75	.75
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.10	1.10
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.23	.26
Gould & Curry	.32	.32
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.25
Julia	.01	.01
Justice	.32	.32
Kentuck Con	.05	.05
Mexican	1.45	.21
Occidental Con	1.45	1.45
Ophir	.54	.55
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.31	.31
Savage	.15	.16
Scorpion	.05	
Sierra Nevada	.57	.59
Silver Hill	.04	.04
Standard	1.50	1.40
Union Con	.33	.35
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.31	.31

Silver bars, 57⅝; Mexican dollars, 47@47¼c; drafts, sight, 15; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 17.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Alamo	2⅞	3	3	3⅛
Anaconda	38	40	38½	40½
Anchoria	92	98½	92	98½
Argentum	19¼	20⅝	18¼	19½
Consolidated	9⅝	9⅞	9½	9⅝
Elkton	86¾	87	87½	87¾
El Paso	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝
Gibson	27	29	28	30
Gold Coin	92¼	94½	95	98
Gold Cliff	45	53	50	54
Golden Fleece	50	60	53½	63
Grouse	6⅝	6⅞	6½	6⅝
Isabella	32½	32⅝	31¾	31⅞
Jefferson	3	4¼	3⅝	4⅜
Lillie	64	70	66	70
Matoa	15⅞	16¼	13⅞	16¼
Moon Anchor	92½	92¾	92¼	92⅝
Pharmacist	6½	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
Portland	80	80¼	78⅝	79
Rawlings	15½	16⅜	16	16⅜
Rosa	13	13½	13	13½
Union	14¾	14⅞	13	13¼
Work	3⅞	4⅛	3⅝	4⅜

STATEMENT OF NON-MEMBER BANKS

The weekly statement of averages of the banks in the metropolitan district which are not members of the New York Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of the members thereof, shows:

	Jan. 17.	Decrease.
Loans, discounts, investments	$60,909,700	$442,600
Circulation	1,365,800	3,000
Net deposits	67,115,900	1,397,900
Deposited with Clearing House agents	8,578,400	1,333,900
Deposited with banks and trust companies	2,949,000	*208,900
Legal tenders and bank notes	4,485,400	*39,300
Specie	3,364,000	42,700
Total reserve	$19,376,800	$1,128,400
Reserve required	16,778,975	349,475
Surplus reserve	$2,597,825	$778,925

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Market & Fulton	225
American Exchange	170	Mechanics'	185
Broadway	225	Mech. & Traders'	110
Central National	168	Mercantile	168
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146
Chemical	4000	Merchants' Exch	120
City	700	Metropolis	440
Citizens'	125	Nassau	150
Columbia	160	National Union	227
Commerce	207	New Amsterdam	235
Continental	127	New York	235
Corn Exchange	285	New York County	700
East River	135	N. Y. Nat. Exch	80
Fifth Avenue	2900	Ninth National	130
First National	3000	Nat. B'k of No. Am.	135
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Oriental	140
Fourth National	185	Pacific	180
Gallatin National	300	Park	263
Garfield National	700	People's	200
German-American	118	Phenix	99
Germania	300	Republic	155
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	168
Hanover	365	Second National	450
Hudson River	155	Seventh National	100
Imp. & Traders'	515	Shoe & Leather	98
Irving	145	State of New York	110
Leather Manuf'rs'	170	Tradesmen's	105
Lincoln National	275	Western National	135
Manhattan	230		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$240,847,994
Gold reserve	162,528,775
Net silver	15,981,473
United States notes in Treasury	84,870,257
Treasury notes of 1890	2,821,455
Total receipts this day	1,463,948
Total receipts this month	24,201,315
Total receipts this year	231,961,889
Total expenditures this day	1,660,000
Total expenditures this month	22,142,000
Total expenditures this year	230,346,211
Deposits in National banks	48,648,375
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	481,073
Government receipts—	
From internal revenue	880,725
Customs	558,098
Miscellaneous	25,124

Corporation Elections.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY—Trustees, Class of 1901—L. V. F. Randolph, William Carpenter, H. H. Rogers, C. D. Leverich, Alfred Wagstaff, Mathias Nicoll, and Charles R. Henderson.

HENRY ELIAS BREWING COMPANY.—Directors—Henry J. Lippe, President; W. J. Elias, Vice President; John J. Croehle, Treasurer; Joseph F. Lippe, Secretary, and Charles J. Croehle.

WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY.—Trustees, Third Class, 1901—Charles H. Russell, P. C. Lounsbury, Joseph C. Baldwin, J. F. Anderson, Jr., and David P. Powell. Inspectors for 1898—Rufus B. Cowing, J. W. Curtis, and E. T. Hulst.

REAPPRAISEMENTS OF IMPORTS

President Charles H. Ham of the Board of United States General Appraisers announced yesterday the following reappraisements of merchandise:

16,937.—Hides of cattle from Juan Bta Egana, Caracas, Dec. 20, 1897. Entered at 59 bolivars per 100 pounds, add poisoning. No advance.

16,872.—Hides of cattle from A. & J. Glynn, Trujillo, Nov. 22, 1897. Entered at .12, Honduras currency, per pound. No advance.

16,877.—Hides of cattle, raw, from Juan F. Farfan, Paita, Nov. 16, 1897. Entered at 17.40 Peruvian currency, per 100 pounds, add poisoning. No advance.

16,934-5.—Hides of cattle from Goldschmidt, Paris, Dec. 3, &c., 1897. Green salted cow hides, No. II., entered at 6⅜ cents per pound. United States currency. No advance. Green salted hides, No. II., entered at 7¼ cents per pound. United States currency. No advance. Green salted hides, No. I., entered at 7⅝ cents per pound. United States currency. No advance. Green salted calfskins, entered at 8⅝ cents per pound. United States currency. No advance.

Fair Estate Appraised at $12,228,998.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—By the appraisement and inventory of the estate of the late Senator James G. Fair, which were filed with the Superior Court to-day, its value, instead of $30,000,000, at which it has been estimated, is shown by itemized figures to be only $12,228,998.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Few Sales of Interest at Private Contract—Salesroom Dealings and Other Items.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold, for Mrs. S. A. Tyson, to L. Peiser, for improvement, the three-story frame dwelling 61 Norfolk Street, 25 by 50.

It is reported that the Fry estate has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 30 East Sixty-third Street, 20 by 100.5.

W. B. Davis has sold, for the United States Fire Insurance Company, the three-story brick dwelling 130 East Ninety-fifth Street, 18 by 100.8.

Bleyer Brothers are the purchasers of the two flats at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, 50.11 by 95, the sale of which, by Francis J. Schnugg, has been reported. The price was about $59,000.

John F. Hanley has sold, for $28,000, the five-story flat 24 East One Hundred and Third Street, 25 by 100.1.

It is reported that Edward Michel has purchased from John Sigle four flats on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, just east of Third Avenue.

The New York Metal Exchange, it is understood, will soon begin the erection of a new ten-story building in place of the old two-story stone structure at present occupied by it, at the southeast corner of Pearl Street and Burling Slip. The plot has a frontage of 40 feet on Pearl Street and 62 feet on Burling Slip.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday John N. Golding sold, in partition to Henry Winans, for $19,500, the four-story brick tenement 21 Sullivan Street, southeast corner of Grand Street, 20 by 50, subject to the encroachment of southerly wall upon adjoining lot, varying from ½ to 6½ inches.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Jacob Lendemann, for $9,900, the four-story stone-front tenement 288 Pleasant Avenue, 19.7 by 94.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 168 and 170 Eighth Avenue, east side, 70.3 feet south of Nineteenth Street, 26.10 and 20, respectively, by 110, two five-story brick flats, with stores. Due on judgment, on No. 168, $51,-926; on No. 170, $40,576.

By William M. Ryan, executor's sale, 637 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 506.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, 16.6 by 50, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; Morris Avenue, west side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, 37.6 by 105.4, vacant.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., trustee's sale, Francis C. Reed, trustee, 797 Sixth Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-fifth Street, 25.4 by 75, four-story brick store, with frame extension.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 82 Park Row, northwest side, 125 feet northeast of Tryon Row, 24.10 by 96.3, two-story and attic brick building, with store and one and two story extension.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 45 Leroy Street, north side, 75 feet west of Bedford Street, 25 by 50, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,459.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George T. Davison, referee, 147 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, northeast corner of Lexington Avenue, 39 by 100.11, five-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $45,476.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John H. Rogan, referee, Lots 9 and 10 on map of lands of Julia Hard, at Mount Hope, being on the west side of Morris Avenue, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $2,262.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following new structure:

Nos. 135 and 137 West Tenth Street, for a five-story brick tenement, 44 by 80; Peter J. Herter, owner; P. Herter & Son of 1,032 Lexington Avenue, architects; cost, $50,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 300 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Rachel M. Adams to John P. Leo

ATTORNEY ST, 139; Emma Severin to Jonas Weil and another

ATTORNEY ST, 139; Johanna E. Rath to Emma Severin

BATHGATE AV, w s, 250 ft n of 181st St, 29x152.10x29x151.4; Mary J. O'Brien to Henry Wiesen

BOULEVARD, n w corner of 98th St, 100.11x100; Hiram Van Dusen, as executor, &c., to J. Allen Townsend

BROOK AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 147th St, 24.10x90; W. Travers Gray, referee, to Ephraim B. Levy

CANAL ST, lots 355 and 354, Bayard's East Farm; Solomon Stone to Israel Stone, ½ part

CANAL ST, n w corner of Forsyth St, 25.3x25; Elizabeth Cullen to Gerald Fitzgibbon

CATHARINE ST, e s, lot 341, map of the estate of Henry Rutgers, 27x100x27x102.8; Elizabeth M. Crosby to Louis Lese

CHERRY ST, 105½ and 107; Barnett Friedman and wife to Samuel Harris

CHRYSTIE ST, lot 230, map of estate of James Delancey, 25x100; William E. Burkart and others to Lena M. Davidson

CONVENT AV, e s, 81.11 ft n of 146th St, 18x50; Annie E. Gray to Letitia Moody, notes

DYCKMAN ST, centre line with 10th Av centre line, —x—; Isaac M. Dyckman, as executor, to Edward H. Landon

ELIZABETH ST, w s, 150 ft n of Bayard St, 25x94; Samuel Harris and wife to Barnett Friedman

FORDHAM AV, n s, adjoining land of John P. Hawkins, 50x100. City Island; Lydia A. Scofield to Frederick W. Lowndes

GANSEVOORT ST, n w corner of 10th Av, 20 or West St, 100x100; Edmond C. Genet to Henry B. Purdy

GANSEVOORT ST, n w corner of 10th Av, or West St, 100x100; Henry B. Purdy to M. A. Hawkeworth

GREENWICH ST, 276. Catharine Havemeyer Titus to Meyer Grayhead

HENRY ST, 228; Nathan Marcus and wife to Joseph S. Marcus, one-half part

JACKSON St, e s, 50 ft n of Grand, Lot 19, map of Unionport, 41x108; M. G. Pp, map of Unionport, 41x108; M. G. Hart, referee, to Edgar Ferris

JEROME AV, s s, 75.8 ft e of Minerva Place, 75x133.8x42.8x135.7; William D. Carroll and wife to Noah C. Rogers

LENOX AV, n e corner of 117th St, 25.10 x100; Henry Rothschild and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and another

LENOX AV, s e corner of 118th St, 26x100; Henry Rothschild and wife to William Wetterer

LENOX AV, s e corner of 118th St; William Wetterer and wife to Simon E. Bernheimer and another

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 51.5 ft s of 98th St, 25x95; James Nobel and others to Albert Schafrau and another

LOT 499, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Martin Schmitt

LOT 84, map of L. G. Hunt property; Matthew T. Olliver and wife to Thomas McGuire and wife

PARK ROW, 158; Joel H. Sanderson, referee, to Bernard Galewski

PARK VIEW TERRACE, e s, 325 ft n of Wellesley St, 75x34.5x76.4x125; Edward M. Clymer and wife to Albert Hunken, Jr.

RIVINGTON ST, 227, 25x100; John Roth and wife to Rosa H. Goldstein and another

STANTON ST, s e corner of Forsyth St, 50x100; Jonas Weil and others to Isidore Schweitzer

STRONG AV, Lot 20, map of Woodstock, 35x120; Michael Holloway to Ann Holloway and another

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 5th St, 100.8x87.9x101.11x100; Samuel Frank and wife to John Reis

WEST ST, 86 and 129th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Ellen D. Brooks to Horace J. Brooks

2D AV, 1,832; Jonas Weil and others to Emma Saverin

3D AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x95; Moses K. Wallach to David Rothschild

3D AV, 512; John C. Borges and wife to August Brakmann, exchange and

3D AV, n w corner of St. Paul Place, 106.3x144.2x106.4x124.9; William Topping and wife to Linton B. Matthews

3D AV, n w corner of St. Paul Place, 106.3x144.2x109.4x124.9; Marcus Nathan and wife to William Topping

3D ST, s s, Lots 393 and 394, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Malinda G. Mace to Jeremiah Dowling and another

3D ST, s s, Lot 392, map of Laconia Park; Malinda G. Mace to Michael J. Dowling

5TH AV, s w corner of 115th St, 100.11x 100; Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c., to Sophie Rothschild

7TH AV, as widened, s e corner of 122d St, 25.2x100; August Brakman and wife to John C. Borges, exchange and

8TH AV, w s, 150 ft s of Walnut St, 50x100; Becker Av, n e s, Lot 253, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Betty Hochstadter and others to Emil Schwab

11TH AV, n w corner of 178d St, 200 to 174th St x100; Charles F. Fleischmann and wife to Johanna Fleischmann

17TH AV, w s, 15.10 ft n of 187th St, 20x80; John G. R. Lillendahl and wife to Frank R. Adams

2D ST, n s, Lot 44, map of Unionport; Johann G. Malhofer and another to Sarah A. Rauch

3D ST, s s, Lot 391, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Malinda G. Mace to John J. Sheridan

7TH ST, 275, 22x97.6; Nathaniel L. Nathan and wife to Herman Hellenstein

11TH AV, s e corner of 172d St, 96x175; Max Marx and wife to Thomas Alexander

11TH AV, s e corner of 172d St, 96x175; Fanny S. Crosby to Max Marx

29TH ST, 232 to 238 West; Paul Leavitt to M. B. Cowperthwait

44TH ST, n s, 278.4 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x 100.5; George B. Blagden, Jr., to George S. Morrison

46TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Georgie Lee to Helen L. J. Le Hon

64TH ST, s s, 433 ft w of 9th Av, 17x 100.5; Roderick T. Kennedy and wife to Louis F. Weismann

72D ST, n s, 172 ft e of 5th Av, 3x102.2; Arabella D. Huntington and another to Mary B. Jennings

74TH ST, 317 East; Margaretha Reppenhagen to Charles Wichmann

80TH ST, 134 West; Mary T. Sherman to Minnie T. Riker

83D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x102.2; Giacinto Graziadio and wife to Jacob Pine

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Charles J. Rose and wife to Martha J. Charles

98D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; August Zanzig and wife to Mary L. Flood

111TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 150x 100.11; S. V. R. Cruger and others to David E. Oppenheimer and another

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 75x 100.11; Jacob Hirsh and wife to William P. Austin and another

114TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 145x 100.11; Julia Fleischmann to Dorothea Webel

121ST ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Charlotte Ohle to August C. Ohle

123D ST, s s, 333.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 66.10x100.11; James Kilpatrick to Henry S. Thompson

134TH ST, s s, 317.2 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; John F. McLaughlin to John Halloran

136TH ST, s s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Louis F. Weismann and wife to R. J. Kennedy

146TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Annie Bolger to J. P. Horan

159TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; William Seggie and wife to Robert C. Winters

164TH ST, s e corner of Woodycrest Av, 100x50; William H. Young and wife to William J. Kirkpatrick

181ST ST, n w corner of Bathgate Av, 138x283x147x282; St. John's College, Fordham, to Mary J. O'Brien

Recorded Leases.

COTTER, Ellen, and others to Harry F. Kehoe; s e corner of 2d Av and 84th St, 5 years

DEAN, Estelle, executrix, to Martin Labe; n w corner of 7th Av and 23d St, 3 years

JACOBS, Rudolph, to Charles Sing; 204 Thompson St, 2 years

RUSSO, Domenico, to Angelo Trillo; 58 Mulberry St, 5 years

STEINHARDT, Morris, and another to Morris Posnack and another; 183 Orchard St, 1 3-12 years

THOMAS, Ida, to Max J. Flain; 100 West 79th St, 2 years

WOLFF, Abraham, to Herman Colell; 10 Chatham Square, 5 years

Recorded Mortgages.

AMLING, Minna M. C. and Henry, Jr., to August Witt; e s of Vanderbilt Av, 216 ft s of 178th St, 3 years

ADAMS, Frank R., to John H. Low; s e of 11th Av, 15.10 ft n of 87th St, 1 year

ALEXANDER, Thomas, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s e corner of 11th Av and 172d St, 1 year

AUSTIN, William F., and John F. Scannel to Jacob Hirsh; s s of 113th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, demand

BETTS, Edward S., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; n s of 86th St, 300 ft e of Riverside Drive, and four adjoining lots, (five mortgages,) installments

BETTS, Edward S., to Thomas M. Jencks; n s of 86th St, 300 ft e of Riverside Drive, demand

BISLAND, William, to Alfred V. Bisland; s e s of Ogden Av, 100 ft s w of Union St

BORGES, John C., to August Brakmann; s e corner of 7th Av and 122d St, 1 year

CARPENTER, Francis W., and Hannah L., to First National Bank of Portchester; s s of 73d St, 173 ft e of Avenue A, secures notes

CORNWELL, Abraham D., to Lucy Torr; 42 Leroy St, 3 years

CRONIN, Mary A., to Grace C. Marvin; n w s of Franklin Av, 192.8 ft n e of Grove St, 3 years

DAVIDSON, Lena M., to Henry King; 201 Chrystie St, 1 year

DE FRECE, Blooma, and others to John J. Clancy; n s of 62d St, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years

DEISLER, Gustav, to Alexander List and another; s s of 125th St, 141.8 ft w of Lenox Av, one-fourth year

ETTENHEIMER, Katie, to Nora Ullman; n s of 94th St, 132.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years

FAIRCHILD, Clara, to Harlem Savings Bank; e s of Railroad Av, Lots 5 to 8, map by Andrew Findlay, 24th Ward, &c., 1 year

FITZGIBBON, Gerald, to the Citizens' Savings Bank of New York; 107 and 109 Canal St, 1 year

FORDHAM, John O., to William Anderson; s e corner of Fordham Av and Main St, City Island, 5 years

FREY, Ellen, to John C. Stein; s s of 56th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years

GOLDSTEIN, Rosa F., and Philip, to John Roth; 227 Rivington St, 4 years

GRAHAM, Edward, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 219 East 118th St, 3 years

HELLENSTEIN, Herman, to Nathaniel L. Nathan; 275 7th St, installments

HOEPFNER, George, and Henry Wuest and wives to Charles Hartung; s s of 164th St, 200 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year

HOGAN, Jeremiah P., to Addie A. Sullivan; s s of 146th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, demand

ISAACS, Kitty, to John Roth; Lots 690, 691, and 692, map by Evert Bancker, 10th Ward, 5 years

KIRCHNER, Michael, to Lena Gebhardt; n s of 148th St, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 1 year

KLEIN, Killian, and wife to Addie A. Sullivan; s s of 146th St, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year

KNOWLTON, Edward, to the Bachman Brewing Company; 282 Hudson St, 3 years

LE MON, Helen J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 46th St, 175 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year

LEOPOLD, Fanny, to Nora Ullman; n s of 94th St, 113.8 ft e of Lexington Av, 5 years

LESE, Louis, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; e s of Catharine St, Lot 341, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, 1 year

MORRISON, George S., and Rachel K. Sichel and another; n s of 44th St, 278.4 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year

MOEBUS, Sophia, to the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 158th St, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, installments

MURPHY, Joseph, Jr., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 571 Amsterdam Av, 3 years

NILES, William W., Jr., to Isabel W. Niles; s s of Norwood Av, 438.4 ft w of 206th St, 3 years

NILES, William W. Jr., to Isabel W. Niles; n s of 205th St, 198.11 ft e of Woodlawn Road, 100x irregular to 206th St, 3 years

OHLE, August C., to Charlotte Ohle; s s of 121st St, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 4 years

OPPENHEIMER, David E., and another to S. V. R. Cruger and others; n s of 111th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Ronald C. Rogers, as guardian, &c.; w s of Bathgate Av, 100 ft n of 181st St, 1 year

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to John J. Jefferson and another, executors, &c; Bathgate Av, w s, 175 ft n of 181st St, 2½ years

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to St. John's College, Fordham; n w corner of Bathgate Av and 181st St and two adjoining lots, (three mortgages,) 1 year

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to John J. Jefferson; w s of Bathgate Av, 150 ft n of 181st St, 3 years

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Charles Roof and another, as guardian, &c; w s of Bathgate Av, 125 ft n of 181st St, 1 year

PITCHIE, Charles, and Lois H. Lyman and others, executors, &c.; w s of Jackson Av, 284.2 ft n of 165th St, and Jackson Av, w s, 253.3 ft n of 165th St, 3 years

PITCHIE, Charles, to Cornelia K. Manley; w s of Jackson Av, 215.2 ft n of 165th St, 3 years

PITCHIE, Charles, to Lois H. Lyman; w s of Jackson Av, 196 ft n of 165th St, 3 years

RIEBDON, Jeremiah, to William H. Hall; n s of 97th St, 95 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years

REIS, John, to Samuel Frank; s e corner of Washington Av and proposed 5th St, 1 year

ROBINSON, Charles S., and others to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 55 Washington St and 52 and 54 Greenwich St, 2 10-12 years

ROTHSCHILD, David, to Harris D. Colt and another, trustees; e s of 3d Av, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 3 years

ROTHSCHILD, Sophie, to Louis Josephthal and others, executors, &c.; s w corner of 5th Av and 116th St, 1½ years

SAGAR, John B. and Charles B., to James M. Wentz; 65 to 69 4th Av, ¼ year

SCHAEFFER, Frederick and Julia D., to Charles Gloede; n s of Boston Av, 267.4 ft e of Suburban Place, 3 years

SCHAFRAU, Albert, and Mary Sandler to James Noble and Frederick Gauss; e s of Lexington Av, 51.5 ft s of 98th St, 2 years

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to John A. Aspinwall, trustee, &c.; w s of 8th Av, 56 ft s of 146th St, 3 years

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Joseph Grundler and wife; 2,733 8th Av, 2 years

SCHOEN, Matilde B. and Carl, to the Manhattan Savings Institution; s s of 68th St, 193 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years

SCHWAB, Emil, to Samuel H. Stone; Lot 253, map of Washingtonville, 1 year

SCHWEITZER, Isadore, to Jonas Weil and another; s s of Forsyth St, 125, and 150 ft s of Stanton St, installments

SEVERIN, Emma, to Jonas Weil and another; 1,882 2d Av, 3 years

SHARKEY, George, to Maria Shawcross; w s of 2d Av, 61 ft n of 20th St, demand

STEINBERGER, Jacob, to Blanche Winzesheimer; n s of 61st St, 164.6 ft e of Lexington Av, demand

STEINBERGER, Jacob, to Frederick Steinberger; n s of 61st St, 164.6 ft e of Lexington Av, demand

STEINBERGER, Jacob, to Lena Steinberger; n s of 61st St, 164.6 ft e of Lexington Av, demand

TAYLOR, Joseph W. and Mary A., to Stephen Butler; West Farms to Hunt's Point Road, w s, adjoining land of Samuel Pierce, 1 year

TOPPING, William, to Marcus Nathan; n w corner of 3d Av and St. Paul's Place, ¼ year, (two mortgages)

TOWNSEND, J. Allen, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w corner of 98th St and Boulevard, ½ year

WEISMANN, Louis F., to Roderick J. Kennedy; s s of 64th St, 433 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year

WERTHEIMER, Maurice, to Arthur M. Wertheimer; n s of 61st St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, demand

WERTHEIMER, Maurice, to Alvin Wertheimer; n s of 61st St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, demand

WERTHEIMER, Maurice, to Frances Wertheimer; n s of 61st St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, demand

WERTHEIMER, Maurice, to Clothilde Wertheimer; n s of 61st St, 80 ft e of Lexington Av demand

WETTERER, William, to Simon Bernheimer; s e corner of Lenox Av and 118th St, 5 years

WHITESIDE, George, and wife to Laura E. Reinhart; n s of 37th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 3 years

WICHMANN, Charles, to Nicholas Schroeder; n s of 74th St, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year

WINTERS, Robert C., to Thomas Fenton; s s of 159th St, 300 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years

Assignments of Mortgages.

BRIDGE, John, to Charlotte E. McC. Bech

BECH, Charlotte E. McC., to Pauline Post

BECH, Marie E., to Pauline Post

ELKUS, Abraham I., trustee to George H. Meyer, trustee

FANCHER, Enoch L., to Alvoni R. Allen

FRIEDMAN, Barnet, to Samuel Harris

GILLESPIE, Julia, to Frederic J. Middlebrook

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to M. Katzenberg

HARDENBROOK, Benjamin C., guardian, &c., to William Laimbeer

HESDORFER, Joseph, to Anna E. Troescher

JOHNSTON, Robert B., as guardian, &c., to Arthur H. Clinchy, (two assignments)

LESE, Louis, to Samuel Blumenthal

MARCUS, Nathan, to Joseph S. Marcus

McKENZIE, Frank S., administrator, &c., to Henry E. Krieg

PATN Louis F., Superintendent, &c., to the United States Fire Insurance Company, (two assignments)

QUINBY, Mary G., to George A. Quinby, committee

ROSENBAUM, Yertha, as guardian, &c., to Philip Walter and others, trustees, &c.

ROSENBAUM, Yertha, as guardian, &c., to Louis S. Frankenheimer

TERBELL, Henry S., executor, &c., to James F. Haffen

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, s w corner of 161st St, 100x 100; David J. Cohen against Matthew Coogan, owner and contractor

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 200 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Lawrence Brothers against Carrie J. Singhi, owner and contractor, and H. U. Singhi, contractor

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x100; Lawrence Brothers against Carrie J. Singhi, owner and contractor, and H. U. Singhi, contractor

GRAND AV, w s, 100 ft n of 184th St, 50x140; Lawrence Brothers against Carrie J. Singhi, owner and contractor; H. U. Singhi, contractor

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 175th St, 20x86; Jean Gingras against John J. Colina, owner and contractor

MADISON AV, 1,217 to 1,223; Nathaniel Wise against Isidor Hofstadt, owner and contractor

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 112th St, 118.6x136.2x irregular; Charles Oehler against Anna J. Lennon, owner and contractor

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, extends from 140th to 141st St, 202.5x108.9; R. McLaughlin's Sons against John Connors, owner and contractor

SPRING ST, 149; Central Fire Proofing Company against George A. Saward, owner and contractor

WOOSTER ST, 155 and 157; Rapp and Spiedel Iron Works against George A. Saward, owner and contractor

WOOSTER ST, 155 and 157; Central Fire Proofing Company against George A. Saward, owner and contractor

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Av, 394.11x103.6x404.7x103; Michael Meehan against Earl S. Benham, owner and contractor

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Av, 394.11x103.6x404.7x103; Frank Meehan against Earl S. Benham, owner and contractor

5TH ST, n s, 103.11 ft e of Green Av, 394.11x103.6x404.7x103, except 2 lots, 49 x103; Michael Meehan and Dennis Hogan against Earl S. Benham, owner and contractor

25th St, 263 and 265 West; Michael J. Harris against J. Hooket Hamersley and others, trustees; John J. Welstead, contractor

50TH ST, 533 West, 25x100; Isidor Weil against Barbara Schneider, owner and contractor

86TH ST, 127 West; Joseph Dillon & Sons against Remigio Loforte, owner and contractor

127TH ST, 122 and 124 East; Nathaniel Wise against George Jenkins, owner and contractor

165TH ST, s s, 106.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; George W. Martin against Pauline Larsen, owner and contractor

Lis Pendens.

ASH ST, s s, 250.6 ft w of Morris Av, old line, 49.7x100x48.7x100; William Delaney against Elizabeth Delaney and others, (partition); attorney, W. J. Bogenshutz.

BROADWAY, 456; 66th St, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.5; Adolphus M. Sayre against Mary W. Lillie and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wells, Waldo & Snedeker.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 18th St, 84x81.4x 6.4x88.1; Oswald Camman and others against James W. Ketcham and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, Harris & Steele.

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of Cross St, 100x100; Catherine J. Catterberry, administratrix, &c., against John A. Knox and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, E. P. Brown.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 150 ft n from n e corner of land of John E. Eustis, runs

TEACHER'S FATAL ACCIDENT.

She Fell from the Roof of Her House and Was Instantly Killed.

Cecilia Lehunte, a school teacher twenty years old, fell from the roof of her residence, at 13 St. Mark's Place, yesterday and was instantly killed.

Miss Lehunte had been acting as a substitute teacher for some time in the Chrystie Street school, and it was said she had committed suicide owing to her inability to get steady employment.

The girl's mother denied this statement. She said her daughter went to the roof to fix a clothesline, and her attention having been attracted to a noise in the street, she leaned over the edge of the roof and fell.

CHIEF McGILL GETS HIS HORSE.

Sold by the Fire Department, It Will End Its Days in Retirement.

When Chief Joseph McGill of the Fifth Battalion of the Fire Department was retired three years ago, he had to leave his old horse, Pinch, for whom he felt a great affection, but he said then that he would some day own the old nag if it was in his power.

He followed the course of the animal through the Fire Department, and on Saturday last heard that Pinch was to be sold with a lot of old and worthless horses.

The sale occurred in an auction room yesterday, and after spirited bidding he got the veteran Pinch for $30. He will send the old horse to a farm, where he will end his days in comfort and without having to work.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY.

Chambermaids.

New President to be Chosen To-day—Thomas F. Ryan Not a Candidate.

A successor to William L. Trenholm, who recently resigned from the Presidency of the American Surety Company, will be chosen at the annual meeting of the Trustees to be held to-day.

There was a rumor current yesterday that Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Traction Company was likely to be chosen President and that in the future the company would try and get the same share of the administration business that the Fidelity and Depcsit Company of Maryland, Henry B. Platt's company, is now getting.

Mr. Ryan said last night he was not a candidate for the office and would not accept it on any terms. He admitted that within the last few days he had purchased a large interest in the company.

The Asturia's Captain Buried at Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Capt. Kuhn of the German steamer Asturia, from Hamburg for this port, died on Jan. 7 during the voyage, and was buried at sea.

EXCURSIONS.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB
TOURS and TICKETS.
Finely Appointed Special Trains with Dining Cars to
CALIFORNIA.
Choice of routes and entire freedom of movement. Other tours to Florida, Mexico, Jamaica, Japan, China, Hawaii, Round the World, etc.
Send for circulars, mentioning the tour desired. Railroad and Steamship tickets at lowest rates to all parts of the world. Traveler's Guide on application.
31 East Fourteenth St., West, Union Square, New York.

Washington
Next three-day trip leaves by ROYAL BLUE LINE, Thursday, Jan. 20.
Including First Class Hotel and Traveling Expenses, $14.50
FLORIDA
A pleasant Excursion to the principal cities and resorts of Florida leaves by PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, Jan. 25, visiting Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Lake Worth, Palm Beach, Ormond, Ocklawaha River, etc.
All expenses included, First Class throughout, $155.
PROGRAMMES FROM
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

GAZE'S TOURS ITALY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN
$480, all necessary expenses included. Several Tours by North German Lloyd and Hamburg American Line. Programmes Free. Write for Tourist Gazette, 100 pp. about Foreign Travel, Post Free.
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Why Go South?
SAVE RAILROAD FARES.
SAVE FATIGUE.
THE LAKEWOOD,
LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
AMONG THE PINES.
Balmy and Tonic Air.
FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.
Glass inclosed piazzas, one-third of a mile long, filled with tropical plants. Music daily in Sun Parlors. Purest drinking water from our Artesian well, seven hundred feet deep, and equal to Poland Water, is used throughout the hotel for all purposes.
A NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, built at enormous expense for the application of Hydrotherapy (the famous water cure) as prescribed by Prof. Erb of Heidelberg and Prof. Charcot of Paris for nervous diseases, will be opened in the hotel about January 1st. This department will be under the exclusive care of the physician of the hotel.
Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee.
(Of Oriental and Manhattan Beach Hotels.)

LAUREL IN THE PINES
Lakewood, New Jersey,
NOW OPEN.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE DE SOTO,
SAVANNAH, GA.,
One of the most elegantly-appointed hotels in the world. Accommodations for 600 guests.
Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a Winter resort.
WATSON & POWERS, PROPRIETORS.

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OPEN DECEMBER UNTIL MAY.
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ON THE BEACH,
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The Deservedly Popular All-the-Year Resort.
Three and a quarter hours from New York City. Through trains daily via Pennsylvania R. R.
Golf Links in course of preparation.
Every known modern hotel appointment.
Rooms en suite, baths attached. Lift to street level. Delightful sun parlor overlooking the famous beach promenade and the ocean.
Seasonable pleasures and amusements. The climate at Atlantic City during the Winter is remarkable for its mildness. The air, seldom severely cold, is at all times healthy and invigorating.
Write for booklet and information.
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INSTRUCTION.

Berlitz School of Languages
Madison Sq., (25th St. & B'way) N. Y.; 75 Court St., B'klyn; branches in other cities. Best Teachers, best method, moderate terms. Class or private.

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Kindergarten under Mrs. F. Schwedler Barnes.

The New York School of Oratory
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REV. DR. AND MRS. CHARLES H. GARDner. School for Girls. 607 Fifth Avenue.

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Dancing School, 21 E. 17th, bet. 5th Av. & B'way. Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

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CAPITALIST WANTED TO CONTROL NEW YORK CITY.
15 per cent. Saved on a Universal Necessity.
Will save $750,000 yearly in New York
At cash outlay of less than $50,000.
$10,000 at once will return $100,000 this year.
New Discovery covered by incontestable patents, Fully Developed. Can be seen in successful operation. No agents. Appoint interview, (Inventor's Attorney,) Box 191 Times.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

THE FINEST BLACK MARE IN THE CITY for sale. 168 East 83d St. Telephone 340A 79th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent woman as chambermaid; assist with waiting in a private family; best city reference. 256 West 31st St., Tighe's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a Protestant as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and plain sewer. C., 334 West 35th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; thoroughly competent in all branches; in private family; cooking; good manager; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; good city reference. 110 East 29th St., Agnes.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By respectable Scotch Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; city or country; good city reference given; no cards. 319 East 32d St.

COOK.—As cook in private family; by month or week; have best city and country references. Box 19, 1,921 3d Av.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; assist with washing; good reference. 1,535 2d Av., near 80th St., top floor.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; competent to take full charge; excellent references. 515 West 48d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a young lady as excellent cook; assist with washing; best city reference. 806 West 41st St., Room 5.

COOK, &c.—By competent cook; excellent laundress; work by day or week; housework in flat. Nelson, 213 East 28th St.

COOK or KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as cook or kitchenmaid. 216 East 45th St.; ring Mrs. Wood's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman as cook and laundress; reference; short distance in country. 144 East 43d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent cook and laundress; private family; city reference. Room 2, 806 West 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city reference. 448 West 19th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; best city reference; private family. 40 West 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman to do day's work; washing or ironing; good laundress. L. Smith, 128 West 50th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By refined North German as dressmaker, seamstress, or nursery governess; reference. Lang, 186 East 100th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady highly recommends a very competent English woman as housekeeper in first-class private family; good wages required; city or country; age forty. O. C., 324 West 45th St.

Housekeepers or Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or CHAMBERMAID.—By colored woman as general housekeeper or chambermaid. 320 West 41st St., Revis's bell.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By respectable girl to do general housework; plain cook; good laundress. Mrs. Corey, 339 West 52d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young girl to do general housework. 212 East 44th St.; no cards.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—English; competent in all her duties; accustomed to travel; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; good family seamstress; best city references. C., 110 East 41st St., Medden's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a refined young lady; unexceptionable reference. 242 East 23d St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As maid and seamstress by competent dressmaker; can cut and fit well, and is a good packer; first-class reference. M. S., 46 East 10th St.

MAID.—As maid to elderly lady; good seamstress and chambermaid; willing to be useful; good city reference. Moore, 500 West 48th St.

MAID.—By experienced girl as maid to elderly or invalid lady; good sewer; best city references. A. E. M., 530 6th Av.

MAID, &c.—As maid, seamstress, and do chamberwork; will travel; no objection to country; city reference. 740 8th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a laundress and chambermaid, who can be well recommended. Can be seen to-day until 1 o'clock at 37 West 47th St.; ready to take place in city or country.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; best city references. 121 West 60th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Scotch Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. 226 West 27th St., third floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By motherly nurse; ladies or gentlemen; treats by massage; terms reasonable; personal references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a competent woman as infant's nurse; best city reference. 902 3d Av.; ring second bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID and WAITRESS.—By first-class parlormaid; will assist waiting in private family; best city reference. 313 East 46th St.; Travers's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a thoroughly competent seamstress; does all kinds of family sewing, also finishing and repairing dresses and alterations. Mrs. Hood, 257 West 42d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; best city references. A. M., Box 52, 1,242 Broadway.

Washing.

WASHING.—To take home; open-air drying; good city references. Mrs. Simmons, 161 Boulevard, corner 67th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced, trustworthy married man; Swiss; first-class references. Maurer, 327 West 44th St.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; five years in last place. Lubben, 364 East 72d St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; single; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; experienced driver in city and country; understands furnace; highest references. C. D., 580 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes to place a coachman; competent, careful; New York or Newport. Y., 238 West 52d St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a single man of mature years; understands his business in all its branches; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can milk; good reference. Gardener, 155 East 51st St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man as groom in a private family; last gentleman can be seen. C. M., Box 63, 1,242 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK AT Home.—I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method; any one who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address,
H. A. GRIPP, German artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—A solicitor to secure advertisements for a leading newspaper. T., Box 101 Times.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE MIRANDA, LUCIANA GOVIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIANA GOVIN DE MIRANDA, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at No. 56 New Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of May next. Dated New York, the ninth day of November, 1897.—ANGELINA M. DE QUESADA, Executrix. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Executrix, 56 New Street, New York City. n9-law6mT

DUVAL, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE DUVAL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, Room 97, No. 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of October, 1897. MARGARET DUVAL, Administratrix. JOSEPH G. GAY, Attorney for Administratrix, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. o26-law6mTu

GEHLERT, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD GEHLERT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the offices of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of October, 1897. SOPHIA GEHLERT, executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, attorneys for executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City. o19-law6mTu

GUNST, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB GUNST, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John C. Stein, No. 8 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of August, 1897. CHARLES VONHOF, BERNHARD GUNST, Executors. JOHN C. STEIN, Atty. for Executors, 3 Chambers St., New York. au31-law6mTu&mh1

LEDGER, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE LEDGER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmot L. Morehouse, No. 26 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, New York, on or before the 6th day of June, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of November, 1897.—WILLIAM PERCY MILES, Executor. WILMOT L. MOREHOUSE, Attorney for Executor, No. 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. n9-law6mT

RAUE, ADOLPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPH RAUE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of John J. Thomasson, their attorney, No. 206 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of December, 1897. ALFRED ROELKER, NICOLAUS BRUEL, Executors. JOHN J. THOMASSON, Attorney for Executors, No. 206 Broadway, N. Y. City. N. Y. d7-law6mTu

RIDLEY, CARRIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARRIE RIDLEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of BOWERS & SANDS, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of September, 1897. LEOPOLD GUSTHAL, FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Executors. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. s28-law6mTu

SCHAEFER, FREDERICK.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Josephine N. Eicke, Amelia G. Chatillon, Freifrau Rose K. Shertel von Burtenbach, Edward C. Schaefer, George G. Schaefer, being heirs and next to kin of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and persons named as legatees and devisees in the paper writings hereinafter referred to; Lizzie Schaefer (widow of Frederick Schaefer, Jr.,) named as legatee in said paper writings purporting to be a codicil to the last will and testament of Frederick Schaefer, deceased; Edward C. Schaefer, George H. Chatillon, George G. Schaefer, as executors and trustees named in the paper writings purporting to be the will of Frederick Schaefer, deceased, and the codicil thereto hereinafter referred to; Freiherr Wilhelm Shertel von Burtenbach, Gertrude A. Kienke, George E. Chatillon, Ralph F. Chatillon, Amanda Chatillon, Elaine Chatillon, Alfred J. Chatillon, Anna Schaefer, (wife of said George G. Schaefer,) Elsa C. Schaefer, Anna Schaefer, Marguerite Schaefer, send greeting:

Whereas, Albert Schaefer of the County of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of the County of New York, to have the probate of a certain paper writing bearing date January 30, 1897, purporting to be a codicil to said last will and testament, revoked; therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the first day of March, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend and show cause why the probate should not be revoked and the prayer of the petitioner be granted. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed, Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 4th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. j11-law6wTu

SHANNON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SHANNON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Glover, Sweezy & Glover, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of December, 1897. CARRIE E. LAIRD, Administratrix. GLOVER, SWEEZY & GLOVER, Atty's for Admx., 62 William Street, N. Y. City. d14-law6mTu

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, City and County of New York.—LIZZIE A. BENEDICT, as Trustee for James A. Benedict, Plaintiff, against JOHN HICKEY and Hugh Brady, Alexander Alexander, and M. Warley Platzek, as executors of the last will and testament of Johannah Marks, deceased; Mendel Marks, Rebecca Namm, Friedericke Jacobsohn, Leuchen Lipschitz, Augusta Wellner, Marie Wellner, Hermann Wellner, Jacob G. Gutkind, Augusta Gutkind, Selma Gutkind, Hulda Gutkind, Recha Gutkind, Frieda Gutkind, Alexander Gutkind, Arnold Gutkind, Siegfried Gutkind, Julian Gutkind, Jacob Glasel, Emanuel Alexander, William Gatty, and Philip Cohen, defendants.

To the above named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, Dec. 8, 1897.
HAMILTON ODELL,
Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Postoffice address, No. 25 Nassau Street, New York City.

To the defendants Rebecca Namm, Leuchen Lipschitz, Augusta Wellner, Marie Wellner, Hermann Wellner, Jacob G. Gutkind, Augusta Gutkind, Selma Gutkind, Hulda Gutkind, Recha Gutkind, Frieda Gutkind, Alexander Gutkind, Arnold Gutkind, Siegfried Gutkind, Julian Gutkind, and Mendel Marks:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York.

Dated, New York, Dec. 20, 1897.
HAMILTON ODELL,
Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Postoffice address, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. d21-law6wTu

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE New York Supreme Court, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1897. Present, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice. In the matter of the application of a majority of the Directors of the NEW YORK DENTAL SUPPLY COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the Company.

It appearing by the annexed petition of a majority of the Directors having the management of the concerns of the New York Dental Supply Company, a corporation created by and under the laws of this State, that they deem it beneficial for the interests of the stockholders that the corporation should be dissolved, and that said petitioners pray for a final order dissolving said corporation:

Now, upon reading and filing the said petition and notice of motion thereto annexed, and upon due proof of the service of the petition and notice of motion, together with the proposed order to be entered upon said motion, upon the Attorney General of the State of New York, and after hearing Joseph T. Brown, Jr., attorney for the petitioners, and no one appearing in opposition, it is

On motion of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., attorney for the petitioners,

Ordered that all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before this court, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 25th day of January, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation, New York Dental Supply Company, should not be dissolved.

It is further ordered that this order be published once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time so fixed for showing cause, in the New York Law Journal and The New York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New York, which are hereby designated for that purpose. Enter, R. A. P.,
Jan4-law3wTu J. S. C.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ABBY AUSTIN POTTER, plaintiff, against ROSA BIENENFELD, Henry L. Bienenfeld, James Bienenfeld, Miriam Weinstein, Rahichen Alexander, Lenox Dispensary, Michael O'Brien, Charles A. Erickson, Henry S. Norseen, Ewald Bindhart, Meta Bindhart, Simon M. Roeder, William Bernard, Morris Lowenstein, Abraham Lowenstein, Dimock & Fink Company, and Pauline Bienenfeld, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated N. Y., October 21st, 1897.
HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendant Miriam Weinstein:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 10th day of December, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Court House, in the City of New York, on the 13th day of December, 1897.—Dated December 13th, 1897.
HARRISON & BYRD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 59 Wall Street, New York City. d14-law6wTu

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New York.—ISAAC M. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against WHITAKER WRIGHT, defendant, summons.

To the above-named defendant:

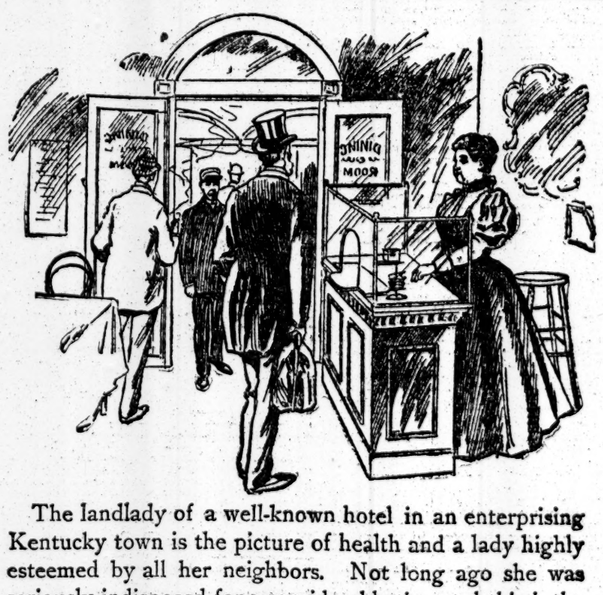
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, Sept. 27th, 1897.
RICHARD J. MORRISSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Post Office address and office, No. 15 Wall Street, New York City.

To the defendant Whitaker Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the City and County of New York, dated October 19th, 1897, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in said city and county, on October 19th, 1897.—Dated New York, January 17th, 1898.
RICHARD J. MORRISSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Wall St., New York, N. Y. ja18-law6wTu

W. G. HITCHCOCK & COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order made December 10th, 1897, by Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WELCOME G. HITCHCOCK, George J. Geer, and A. Howard Hopping, individually, or as co-partners, composing the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Company, lately doing business in the City of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Welcome G. Hitchcock, George J. Geer, and A. Howard Hopping, individually and as co-partners composing the firm of W. G. Hitchcock & Company, for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New York.—Dated New York, December 14th, 1897.
WM. J. CURTIS,
Assignee.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, Attorney for Assignee, No. 45 Wall Street, New York City. d14-law6wT

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."



The landlady of a well-known hotel in an enterprising Kentucky town is the picture of health and a lady highly esteemed by all her neighbors. Not long ago she was seriously indisposed for a considerable time and this is the story she tells: "I had suffered from liver troubles and indigestion for three years, when my attention was called to Ripans Tabules by an advertisement in our village paper. After being urged by one of my neighbors who had used the Tabules, I sent for a supply. The first one made a decided improvement in my case and now I feel that I am completely cured. I have had no symptoms of liver trouble or indigestion since I used the Tabules."

A new style packet containing RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (72 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

BERDELL, THEODORE.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 18th day of December, 1897, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against Theodore Berdell, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Theodore Berdell for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of February, 1898.—Dated New York, December 18, 1897.
THOMAS PERKINS,
Assignee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Assignee, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. d14-law6wT.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York, by the Counsel to the Corporation of said city, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh Avenue, Twelfth Avenue, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, duly selected, located and laid out as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPter 320 of the Laws of 1887, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at Part III. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 21st day of January, 1898, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York, to certain lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded by Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, West Fifty-second, West Fifty-third, and West Fifty-fourth Streets, in fee simple absolute, the same to be appropriated, converted, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, said property having been duly selected, located, and laid out by the Board of Street Opening and Improvement of the City of New York as and for a public park, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

PARCEL "A."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-third Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 200 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-second Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-second Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue, thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

PARCEL "B."

Beginning at the intersection of the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue with the southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street, and thence (1) running westerly along said southerly line of West Fifty-fourth Street for a distance of 800 feet to the easterly line of Twelfth Avenue; thence (2) running southerly along said easterly line of Twelfth Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the northerly line of West Fifty-third Street; thence (3) running easterly along said northerly line of West Fifty-third Street for a distance of 800 feet to the westerly line of Eleventh Avenue; thence (4) running northerly along said westerly line of Eleventh Avenue for a distance of 200 feet and 10 inches to the place or point of beginning.

The lots, pieces, or parcels of land above described are shown on two similar maps, plans, and profiles, accompanied with explanatory remarks, made by the Department of Public Parks, each of which is entitled "Map showing a public park west of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-second and Fifty-fourth Streets, in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York," one of which said maps is filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, and the other of which is filed in the office of the Department of Public Parks in said city.

The said Board of Street Opening and Improvement, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 320 of the Laws of 1887, has determined that the proportion of the expense to be incurred in acquiring the land for such park to be assessed upon the property, persons, and estates to be benefited by the acquisition and construction of such park shall be twenty-five per cent., or one-quarter of such expense; and said Board has also determined that the area within which such expense shall be so assessed shall be as follows: On the north by Fifty-sixth Street; on the south by Forty-eighth Street; on the east by Ninth Avenue, and on the west by Twelfth Avenue.

Dated New York, December 24th, 1897.
FRANCIS M. SCOTT
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryor Row, New York City.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 5 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CRUISES TO THE TROPICS
S. S. "Pretoria" (3300 tons), Feb. 1.
S. S. "Madiana" (3080 tons), Feb. 16.
The only large and well equipped passenger steamers sailing to the Windward Islands.
Delightful 30-day Cruises to the West Indies.
BERMUDA S. S. "Trinidad" sails Jan. 19, 29, Feb. 9, and about every ten days thereafter.
Special Two Weeks' Trip to Bermuda April 2. All expenses, $75.
Programmes and full information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, (FRANCE.)
Sailing every Saturday at 10 A. M.
From Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton St.
La Normandie...Jan. 22 | La Gascogne.....Feb. 12
La Champagne..Jan. 29 | La Normandie...Feb. 19
La Bretagne.....Feb. 5 | La Champagne..Feb. 26
1st-class passage to Paris $80, and upwards.
Gen'l Ag'cy for U. S. and Can. 3 Bowling Green, N.Y.
Gen'l Western Agency, 71 Dearborn St., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Servia, Jan. 22, 1 P. M. | Lucania, Feb. 12, 9 AM
Campania, Jan. 29, 11 AM | Etruria, Feb. 19, 1 P. M
Aurania, Feb. 5, 1 P. M. | Campania, Feb. 26, 9 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Jan. 19, Noon | Britannic, Feb. 16, Noon
Majestic, Jan. 26, Noon | Majestic, Feb. 23, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 2, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 2, Noon
Teutonic, Feb. 9, Noon | Teutonic, March 9, Noon
For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. Amsterdam, Saturday, January 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Rotterdam, Saturday, January 29, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from pier 39, N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MASSACHUSETTS.....January 22
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
PERU, via Honolulu.....Jan. 25, 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....Feb. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Feb. 12
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....March 3, P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CH

FOUNDING A NEW SCIENCE

Experiments at Columbia Involving the Examination of 1,000 Students.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TESTS

Profs. Cattell and Farrand Hope Their Investigations May Aid in Determining the Career a Boy Should Choose.

Experiments, involving the examination of no fewer than 1,000 students, both in their freshman and in their senior years, to ascertain with scientific exactness their physical and mental traits, have been in progress at Columbia University for three years past, and will not be completed for several years to come.

Prof. J. McK. Cattell conceived the idea of these experiments, and he has been aided by Dr. L. Farrand and Assistant S. I. Franz, all of the psychological department of Columbia University. The experiments are not entirely new, although no scientist has yet carried them to the extent to which they have been prosecuted at Columbia.

Profs. Cattell and Farrand are able to experiment with boys from about the same class in life, and to renew their experiment upon the same boys, after the lapse of three years, which enables them to measure any changes in mental or physical traits that may have occurred in that time.

They began with the Columbia freshman class three years ago, and this year they are examining eighteen of these same boys, now in the senior class. The freshmen of two years ago will be examined next year, and the investigation will be continued until the professors have collected the necessary data from 1,000 boys, examined at the average ages of eighteen and twenty-one.

The experiments to measure mental and physical traits consist of tests of color vision, hearing., perception of pitch or tone, sensation areas, the force of movement, reaction time, perception of time, after images, sensitiveness to pain, &c. Prof. Cattell says:

"Tests such as these are of importance for science. They teach us the normal type of individual and the normal variation from this type. They show us how different classes in the community differ, and on what conditions of heredity, education, &c., these differences depend. They show us how physical and mental traits are interrelated, how they alter with growth, and on what conditions development depends. The tests should be of interest to the individual, as they show how he compares with his fellows, individual defects and special aptitudes, and if repeated later in the college course or in after life the comparison may prove of great value."

The experiment the boys are most interested in is what they call "sticking needles into you." It is not a needle at all, but a blunt point, as large as the unsharpened end of a lead pencil attached to an instrument called an algometer. This delicate instrument tells one when he is hurt, and how much it takes to hurt him. All tests are made on the ball of the thumb, which is of about the same degree of toughness in all.

Vision is tested by reading small numerals at varying distances; hearing by the ticking of a watch; color blindness by having the subject pick out different colors of zephyr, and reaction by the rapidity with which one action can be made after hearing a certain sound. It has been found that one out of seventeen boys is color blind, and more are color-defective; that nearly 50 per cent are shortsighted, and 18 per cent. have defective hearing.

The professor thinks that the results of these investigations may aid in determining the important question as to what profession or calling a boy should choose. They will show his natural qualities and, therefore, in what occupation in life he could employ them to best advantage.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

A Visit from Assistant Secretary Howell—The Sample Bureau to be Perfected—Calfskin Decision.

In consequence of a conference between Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Howell and members of the Board of United States General Appraisers, held in this city last Saturday, there is likely to be a more uniform method followed hereafter in the matter of the collection of samples of the goods on which tariff protests are made. It has been practically agreed that in cases where protests are filed with the General Appraisers, the local Appraisers shall obtain samples of the goods from the importers and attach them to the protests. All such samples will be properly marked and indexed, and will be placed in the official sample bureau, which the law authorizes the General Appraisers to maintain.

For lack of room this sample bureau has not thus far developed to the extent that its importance warrants, but it is the desire of the General Appraisers, as well as of the Treasury Department, that it be perfected in a systematic manner. With samples of the goods placed on file with each classification decision, it is believed that there will be no necessity of the board going over the same kind of a case the second and third time. Whenever a duplicate case comes up, a prompt reference to the indexed sample and the accompanying decision will be sufficient to settle the dispute without taking further testimony.

More room than the present quarters afford will be required by the General Appraisers for the sample bureau. The manner of obtaining this additional room is yet to be determined. There has been much said about assigning to the Board of General Appraisers the entire eighth floor of the new United States Appraisers' stores, at Christopher Street, but objection to this project has been raised on the ground that the new Government building is not as conveniently situated for importers and merchants as are the present offices of the General Appraisers. But whether the General Appraisers are transferred or not, the sample bureau is to be put in order and perfected.

A quantity of long-haired raw calfskins imported by Leopold Well & Brothers of this city last October were assessed for duty by the Collector of Customs at 15 per cent. ad valorem as hides of cattle. The importers protested, and asked that the skins be admitted free of duty as "furs undressed," or as "fur skins of all kinds, not dressed in any manner." In an opinion written by General Appraiser Ham, the Board of Customs overruled the protest on the ground that the appellant, having admitted under examination that the goods in question were calfskins, they could not claim free entry under the clauses quoted.

"This subject," said Mr. Ham, "was fully considered in a decision by this board, rendered Dec. 3, 1897, and acquiesced in by the Treasury Department, in which it was held that calfskins are entitled to free entry under paragraph 664 of the Act of July 24, 1897. But as appellants in this case make no claim under said paragraph 664 they cannot recover."

Bay Ridge Ferry to Open Soon.

The Union Ferry Company has leased the Bay Ridge Ferry, and it will be equipped for regular service at once. By arrangement with the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company regular service will be given in connection with the Sea Beach branch of that company's system. The ferry is owned by the Sea Beach Railroad Company, and operates between the Battery and Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. It has never been operated in the Winter time, and in Summer its trips have been far apart. It is thought that its regular operation throughout the year will have a great effect in building up the Bay Ridge section of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Brymer Gets a Setback.

Alonzo Brymer's suit to be reinstated as Fire Marshal in Brooklyn yesterday received a setback from Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, who denied Brymer's application for a peremptory mandamus against Commissioner Scannell. In his opinion, Justice Maddox says that Brymer's remedy is by quo warranto proceedings, not by mandamus. Brymer was removed from office on Jan. 8, and John Morrissey Gray was appointed in his place. Mr. Brymer will probably bring quo warranto proceedings. Hugo Hirsh, his counsel, hinted yesterday that he might have Commissioner Scannell arrested won a charge of misdemeanor for removing a veteran from office.

LEGAL NOTES.

HOUSEKEEPING INCONVENIENCES.—Alfred A. Gardner vacated apartments which he had rented at 148 East Thirty-sixth Street, in March, 1897, before the end of his term, and, when sued for the April rent, claimed to have been evicted by the acts of the landlord, which deprived him of their beneficial enjoyment. The evidence showed that through the fault of the janitor the gas in the main hall was not always lighted on Winter afternoons as early as it should have been; the janitor or his wife failed on several occasions to answer the front door bell; on three occasions within two weeks the pump broke down, and water from a tank had to be used sparingly; on one occasion the supply stopped completely for a considerable time; the lighting of the back stairs was frequently neglected, and on one occasion the fixtures were removed for two days, and it was claimed to be impossible to live in the house on account of the conduct of the janitor, whose failings the landlord admitted, and promised to remedy. The Appellate Term yesterday reversed judgment given in the Sixth District Court in favor of Mr. Gardner in the suit brought against him by Jane Humes. "It would probably be difficult to find in the annals of housekeeping," Presiding Justice Daly said, "whether in a whole house or in an apartment, any case in which the family has not experienced, as ordinary incidents of housekeeping, quite as much inconvenience as the defendant here complained of. The service which the landlord agreed to furnish could not be expected with unvarying regularity and precision. It was to be supplied by means of ordinary domestic service, and the question whether the contract was performed is to be determined by reasonable rules. If there was general and substantial performance, and no evidence of an intent not to perform or of a continuous failure to perform, omissions which are not in their nature both serious and persistent will not prevent a recovery. The inconveniences experienced by the defendant in this case were ordinary in their character, and fell far short of what may be deemed a deprivation of his beneficial enjoyment of the premises."

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THE MUNICIPAL COURTS.—An application made before Justice Joseph F. Daly, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, by Moses Lubelsky for a mandamus requiring the Clerk of the Second District Court to issue a summons out of the Municipal Court, brought up the question whether, under the new charter, the business of this and the other District Courts, after Jan. 1 and until Feb. 1, is to be conducted under the former name of the District Court, or under the new name of the Municipal Court. Justice Daly, in granting the application, says no question of jurisdiction is raised, since the claim of the plaintiff, being for $58.31, would be cognizable by either court. The issue involved therefore was simply one of name. Upon that question Justice Daly thinks the new charter quite explicit, "for Section 1,351, which it is claimed continues the District Courts, expressly provides that they are continued 'under the name of the Municipal Court,' and it would seem to be the duty of the Clerk to comply with the request of the applicant."

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INSTRUCTION IN THE MILLINERY ART.—Elizabeth C. Meade about a year ago joined a school kept by Addison B. Flesher, under a special contract with him by which he was to instruct her in the millinery art, by the aid of competent teachers and with the very best materials for the purpose; and if she was not satisfied in every respect he agreed to refund the fee of $25 which she paid. After Miss Meade had attended the school for a few days she became dissatisfied with the teaching and materials and her treatment generally She complained of these things to Mrs. Flesher, the manager, and subsequently to Mr. Flesher, from whom she demanded the return of the $25. On his refusal to pay back the money she assigned the claim to Dennis Dermody, who secured judgment for the amount before Justice Lynn in the First District Court. That decision was yesterday reaffirmed by the Appellate Term. "The defendant having agreed that the instruction to be given should be satisfactory to the pupil," Justice McAdam said, "he constituted her the sole arbiter of her own satisfaction, and he must stand by his contract to return her the fee of $25 if she was not satisfied in every respect. If we may further hold that the dissatisfaction must not be capricious, but substantial and justified by the facts, the finding of the Justice, like that of a jury, in favor of the plaintiff resolves that question in his favor."

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QUESTION OF EMPLOYMENT.—Robert Flaherty, who was employed as salesman for the Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, to get orders for safes, at a salary of $30 a week and commissions, brought suit in the First District Court for salary for the week ending July 11, 1896, being, as he claimed, the last week of his sevices, and also a small sum as commission. The company contended Flaherty was discharged one week previously He received a letter from the company on July 3, stating that on and after that date his salary would be $35 a week without commissions, either on work that he had already furnished specifications and bids for, or that might come up in the future. He continued as usual during the ensuing week, and endeavored to obtain a modification of the company's decision, but without success, and on July 11, 1896, received a further letter stating that since he did not accept its proposition on the 3d inst. his connection with the company ceased on that date; and that since that date he had not been in the employ of the company, nor had any connection with them. The Appellate Term has affirmed judgment given by Justice Lynn in favor of plaintiff for $61.66. Presiding Justice Daly, who gave the opinion, said that defendant having in effect given plaintiff one week to consider its proposition, could not make its decision to discharge him for refusal to accept relate back to the time of that proposition. "It was equally clear," said Justice Daly, "that until he was discharged his salary and commissions remained at the original rate, since it was conceded by defendant later that he had not accepted the proposition for a reduction. After notifying him of his discharge for not accepting, defendant cannot claim that he remained over under an implied acceptance. He was, therefore, entitled to salary at the old rate and commissions earned." The defendant opposed the plaintiff's claim for commissions on the ground that he had another action in the Supreme Court for commissions. The Court says the claim in that action is for damages for preventing the plaintiff from earning commissions, while the claim in this action was for commissions actually earned upon orders obtained before his discharge. The pendency of the Supreme Court action was, therefore, not a bar to the present action.

MRS. LUKES RELEASED.

A Second Charge of Hotel Swindling Was Brought, but Withdrawn.

Mrs. Louisa Lukes, who was arrested in the Manhattan Hotel on Sunday for not paying a bill of $33 which she had contracted, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and found herself in fresh trouble.

When arrested in the Manhattan, the woman, who looked prosperous and had with her a fourteen-months-old child, said she had just come from Chicago, where her husband was a merchant. A Mr. Johnson took the child when the woman was arrested, and also disposed of her jewels to pay the bill, so that on the Manhattan complaint she was discharged in court.

While the proceedings were going on, Washington Jacques of the Murray Hill Hotel happened in the court and said he recognized Mrs. Lukes as a woman who ran up a bill of $64 at his house a week ago and disappeared without paying. Magistrate Cornell issued a fresh warrant on the new charge, and Mrs. Lukes was rearrested. She then stated that while at the Murray Hill she had been the guest of a Miss O'May, who lived in Paterson, N. J.

Mrs. Lukes was held in $500 bail, but the case was brought up again in the afternoon, when Mr. Jacques declined to press the charge, as his bill had been paid. Mrs. Lukes was then finally released.

General Booth Off for Canada.

Gen. William Booth, accompanied by his secretaries, Commander Alexander Nicol and Col. John Lawley, left on the noon train yesterday for Boston en route to St. John, N. B., where his Canadian tour will begin. Commander F. de Latour Booth-Tucker escorted the General to the border, where he will be met by the Canadian officers of the Salvation Army. He will return to New York in about two months.

George S. Croker's Will Offered.

A petition for the probate of the will of the late George S. Croker, brother of Richard Croker, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. No value of the estate is given. As several of the heirs are non-residents, an order for the publication of the citation to attend the probate of the will was asked for.

Royal is the greatest of all the baking powders in strength, purity, and healthfulness.

LAZARUS STRAUS BURIED

Impressive Ceremonies Held in the Temple Beth-El Before a Large Crowd.

THE REV. DR. KOHLER'S EULOGY

He Refers Feelingly to the Dead Philanthropist's Life and Works—Oscar S. Straus Overcome—Many Prominent Persons Present.

The funeral services of Lazarus Straus, merchant and philanthropist, were held in the Temple Beth-El, Seventy-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Kaufman Kohler officiating and delivering the eulogy, and the Rev. Dr. Silverman acting as cantor.

The building was crowded with friends of the deceased. The altar and candelabra on the pulpit were draped in heavy black, as was also the "Everlasting Light," which was the gift of the deceased to the synagogue, of which he was one of the first and oldest members, and which he lit with his own hands when the temple was dedicated. In spite of the fact of the family's expressed wish that no flowers be sent, there were many floral offerings from friends, which were placed about the chancel and the catafalque.

There were no pall bearers, and the Trustees of the temple and members of the School Board of the synagogue, of which Mr. Straus was a member, acted as ushers. These were President Jacob H. Fleisch, Vice President Louis Gans, Secretary Jacob L. Kohn, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, David Mayer, M. Berliner, Isaac Hamburger, Henry S. Herman, Martin Freeman, Herman Mendel, Solomon Sulzberger, and L. Wollstein. The Trustees and managers of the various charitable institutions of which the deceased was a member were also present.

Some Who Attended.

Among others present were ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Register Isaac Fromme, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, ex-Judge Nelson Smith, Willis Holly, ex-Register Ferdinand Levy, John F. Carroll, Joseph Blumenthal, Percival Menken, A. R. Altmeyer, Robert Slimmon, L. S. Owen, Joseph H. Hoffman, Julius Goldsmith, Joseph Wetzler, E. Baruch, I. Israel, Emanuel Lehman, Myer Stern, Louis Stern, Abraham Wolff, Wolfgang Myer, Mrs. A. Barnett, Simon Borg, Jacob L. Cohen, Charles Sternbach, Jacob H. Schiff, Raphael Ettinger, F. Spiegelberg, Albert Friedlander, and William Mayer.

The augmented choir was under the direction of Frank Taft, organist, and was composed of Miss Eleonora Meredith, Miss Johanna Eiseman, and Josephine Rizzo, sopranos; Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard and Miss Regina Rosenthal, contraltos; E. C. Towne and Leo Lieberman, tenors, and Dr. Carl Duft and Leon Courcik, bassos.

When the coffin was taken from the hearse the employes of L. Straus & Sons formed a cordon of honor about it and stood with bared heads on the steps of the synagogue while the body was being borne into the temple. The funeral procession was preceded by the Rev. Dr. Kohler and Jacob H. Fleisch, and the massive black casket was carried up the main aisle and deposited on the catafalque in front of the pulpit.

Oscar S. Straus Faints.

After the services, as the body was being borne out of the church, Oscar S. Straus, one of the sons, was so overcome by violent emotion that he fainted, and the combined efforts of the family were necessary to revive him and make it possible for him to accompany the cortège from the church. On the platform with the Rev. Dr. Kohler were the Rev. Dr. Mitchell and the Rev. Dr. Silverman. Dr. Kohler, in his address, said:

"'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.'

"A good man and an upright man has been taken from our midst in Lazarus Straus. A pillar and an ornament not merely of our congregation, but of the entire Jewish community of New York has passed away, a landmark of American Judaism, one of the oldest pioneers to whom all looked up with reverent love and piety, his demise causes a void.

"It was Sabbath eve when his great soul was summoned by his Maker; the time when pious Jews sing the angel song, 'Hail, Yon Angels of the Most High,' and there was peaceful repose on his countenance as I saw him and felt and heard the angel song lulling the pilgrim to sleep.

"Friends, Lazarus Straus was in many ways a typical Jew of modern times. Born in 1809 in a little town in Bavaria, then included in Napoleon's empire, he was in early youth imbued with the spirit of reform and progress, with intellectual and social freedom. His grandfather, Lazarus, was the head of the Sanhedrin, which was intrusted with a plan of Jewish emancipation, and it is no wonder if young Lazarus held himself inspired by the pattern of his namesake, who molded his life to combine with love for the ancient law, modern culture, and ideas. He preferred farming to trading as a truly modern Jew, and he became influential both as a Jew and a citizen in his country, seeking always to advance the cause of Judaism and humanity.

"Bavaria became too small for his ambition. In New York he found congenial soil, and laid not only the foundation for material success, and established an honored name that has been synonymous with truth and integrity, but he had the rare faculty of inculcating his principles in his children so that the prominence of his sons in political and social life to-day is chiefly due to his broad-mindel view of American citizenship and the love of mankind.

Loved Literature and Art.

"His great characteristic was that he hated pretense and sham even as he loved merit and worth. He loved literature and art and education, and guided many to high aims and noble endeavors. Especially in the work of religious institutions was Lazarus Straus strongly identified.

"He was a true, warm friend of mine, and I hold his friendship as one of the most precious boons of my life. He lived in the hope until the last that New York should one day take its rightful place in sending out the teachers of Judaism to practice their high vocation."

Tears coursed down the venerable preacher's face as he turned to the casket and said:

"Farewell, then, dearly beloved. The God of thy fathers was thy help, thy guide, the strength of thy manhood, the source of thy greatness. May the God of thy fathers remain the help, the light, the inspiration of those who bear thy name forever. Farewell—the righteous do not die; they live forever, to be a blessing and a blessed memory."

Many of Mr. Straus's old friends, infirm but determined, took the long ride to Cypress Hills, to pay their final tribute to his memory.

Practice in the Municipal Court.

George F. and J. C. Julius Langbein, composing the law firm of Langbein Brothers, have prepared a necessary and timely volume on the "Law and practice of the Municipal Court of the City of New York under the Greater New York charter, with the boundaries of boroughs, districts, and wards; also the law relating to City Marshals, latest amendments to the statutory law and decisions affecting this court, with forms and an exhaustive index." The new charter reorganizes the district courts under the name of the "Municipal Court" and abolishes Justices' courts and the office of Justice of the Peace in the Counties of Kings, Richmond, and portions of Queens and Westchester. This book is prepared to furnish lawyers and others with the procedure and practice in the new courts.

SAYS HE SWORE FALSELY.

Ott, Indicted with Bretschneider, of the Broadway Garden, Says the Place Was Disorderly.

In the trial yesterday before Judge Newburger, in the General Sessions Court, of Bruno Bretschneider, manager of the Broadway Garden, charged with keeping a disorderly house, Joseph I. Ott, who was indicted with Bretschneider, admitted that he had sworn falsely when at a hearing some time ago before a referee, who had been appointed by the State Commissioner of Excise, he affirmed that the garden was a respectable place.

Ott, according to his testimony yesterday, was a partner of the defendant until July 1, 1896. A company was then formed, the stock of which was owned by Bretschneider, Ott, and two other persons. He testified that an agreement had been formed with an owner of notorious flats by which the number of women who patronized the garden was greatly increased.

"Did Bretschneider know the character of the women who visited the place?" the witness was asked.

"He did," was the reply. "I knew it, too."

"Did any persons ever complain of having been robbed in the garden?" asked the prosecutor.

"A good many times," said the witness. "But," he continued quickly, "we always searched the persons who were accused."

When a recess was taken, Mr. Neuberger, counsel for Otto Bretschneider, asked the Judge if the witness might be detained, because an action for perjury might be brought against him. The Judge said Ott would be back, and that he did not think it necessary to detain him at that time. Mr. Neuberger then told Assistant District Attorney Lloyd that he intended to make a motion for the arrest of Ott. Mr. Lloyd was angry.

"That's the same old bluff you try every time," he said, sharply.

"No, it's not a bluff, either," said Mr. Neuberger. "I'm going to have him arrested if I can."

"I've got a good mind to apply for a warrant for you, too," said Mr. Lloyd, pounding on a table with his fist.

"Oh, you can try it if you want to," said Mr. Neuberger as he moved away.

One of the chief witnesses for the prosecution was Clarence H. Atkins of 1,263 Broadway, who said his place of business was next door to the garden. He said he and his wife lived over his business offices, and that they had often been annoyed by loud noises and singing in the garden.

The case was adjourned early in the afternoon until to-day because Mr. Neuberger said he felt ill.

LAWYER CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Application for a Commission to Take Evidence in Bohemia in the Case Against Francis Nekarda.

Application was made yesterday before Justice Smyth in Part I. of the Supreme Court by Attorney Frank Brodsky of 40 Chambers Street to have a commission take evidence in Nova Ves, Bohemia, in the case of Francis J. Nekarda, an attorney, member of the firm of Catlin & Nekarda, with offices at 309 Broadway, who is accused of fraudulently converting to his own use $900 belonging to clients in Bohemia.

According to the complaint, the suit arises over a legacy left by Katherine Simek, a Bohemian scrub woman, who died in St. Francis's Hospital, this city, in April, 1893, and left $900 to John and Margaret Simek, brother and sister, both of Nova Ves, Bohemia. The estate was judicially settled Nov. 21, 1895.

Nekarda procured a power of attorney from John and Margaret Simek dated Dec. 20, 1893, and on Aug. 13, 1895, received from the executor of the estate $900 for his two clients. He, however, kept putting the Simeks off, it is claimed, until their suspicions were aroused, and last May they placed the case in the hands of their present attorneys, who brought suit.

In August last, one month after Nekarda was served with the complaint, John Simek received a registered letter from the attorney, which was opened in the presence of two witnesses, one of whom was the postman at Nova Ves. The letter, signed by Nekarda, stated that the recipient would find inclosed nine one-hundred-dollar bills, and that the writer was pleased to announce that the legacy had at last been collected. According to the signed statements of the witnesses, the letter contained, instead of the bank notes, fourteen sheets of white tissue paper. This letter, with the blank paper, was promptly placed in the hands of Simek's attorneys here.

The defendant enters a general denial of all the allegations of fraud made against him, and claims that he turned over all the funds collected for the complainants.

ARREST ORDER STANDS.

Charles F. Beach Will Be Imprisoned If He Is Found in This State.

Justice Daly, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to vacate an order of arrest obtained for Charles F. Beach, the lawyer, which was isued on Dec. 22 last by Justice Smyth. The plaintiff in the suit is Anne B. Beach, the lawyer's wife, who is suing him for a separation. She alleges that her husband is a non-resident, or if he is a resident intends to leave the State in order to evade the mandate of the Court.

Beach in 1895 secured a divorce from his wife in Oklahoma Territory and went to Chicago, where he married a widow named Driscoll. The Supreme Court of Oklahoma subsequently reversed this decree, and Beach and his second wife left Chicago and went to London. He became a solicitor there, and later came to this country. It is alleged that he is now in New Jersey.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION FUND.

Additional Contributions Received by the General Treasurer.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the General Fund of the collection:

From Churches.—Trinity Chapel, Episcopal, $475.63; Temple Rodoph Scholom, $100; St. Michael's, Episcopal, $15.66; St. Chrysostomy Chapel, Episcopal, $13.14; Fulton Street daily prayer meeting, $5.

From Miscellaneous Sources.—Daly's Theatre Company, $75; C. E. M., $50; Arrow Steamship Line, $35; Phillips Phoenix and I. W. C., $25 each; Mrs. W. H. Townsend, $20; Lawrence E. Sexton, Charles H. Marshall, and George Ringler & Co., $10 each.

From Paint and Varnish Trade, (by A. B. Ansbacher, Treasurer of Auxiliary.)—A. B. Ansbacher & Co., $50; Standard Varnish Works, National Lead Company, E. Calman & Co., R. J. Waddell & Co., Mayer & Loewenstein, and Harrison Brothers & Co., $25 each; I. Pfeiffer, H. W. Everett & Co., F. L. Lavanburg, S. P. Wetherill Company, and H. Kohnstamm & Co., $15 each; Binney & Smith, M. Herrmann & Co., Hammill & Gillespie, and Alder Color & Chemical Company, $10 each; H. M. Polhemus, $5; total for trade, $320.

Hide and Leather Trade, (by Eugene H. Conklin, in charge of list.)—Keck, Mossen & Co. and P. C. Costello, $50 each; G. B. Horton, John T. Willets, and Justus L. Bulkley, $25 each; E. B. Stimpson & Son, Salomon & Phillips, Bittel, Tepel & Co., F. Blumenthal & Co., Shattuck & Binger, American Leather Company, Charles Hausell, Goat and Sheepskin Company, Mulford, Cary & Conklin, The Abe Stein Company, B. W. Jones, Charles A. Schieren & Co., J. H. Rossbach & Co., D. Moffat & Co., L. P. Robertson & Sons, Fayerweather & Ladew, John Hecht & Sons, Hall, Haight & Co., and J. S. Barnet & Brother, $10 each; Haubner & Heller, F. W. Pickard, I. Frowenfeld, William H. Addoms, M. J. Drucker, Harburger & Stack, A. J. Marcus & Co., New York Counter Company, E. E. Spencer & Co., N. Osoldson, Pfister & Vogel Company, and A. R. Bogert, $5 each; total for the trade, $425.

From the Fur Trade, (By Messrs. Leopold Well & Brothers)—Joseph Ullmann and L. Well & Brothers, $15 each; J. & A. Boskowitz, L. Cohen & Brothers, J. Struck & Co., Edgar Lehman, P. Weinberg & Co., Cimiotti Unhairing Jaeckel, and H. Bowsky, $10 each; S. Sachs & Jaeckel, and H. Bowsky, $10 each; S. Sachs & Co., Herzig Brothers, F. N. Monjo, Belt, Butler & Co., A. Jacobson & Brother, T. Apfel & Co., T. W. Adams & Co., J. Meseritz's Sons, and P. Schulang, $5 each, and A. Kornbluth & Brother, $3. Total for trade, $178.

From Printers, Type Founders, and Paper Dealers, (By the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company)—H. Lindemeyrs Sons, $25; the Wynkoop, Hallenbeck, Crawford Company, $15; V. B. Munson, American Type Founders' Company, Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Conrow Brothers, Perkins, Goodman & Co., George La Monte, and J. H. Walker, $10 each. Total for trade, $110.

WATERS PIANOS

If you want to get a GOOD TONED piano and get it REASONABLE don't fail to examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and ascertain our special prices, terms and inducements before buying elsewhere. We can certainly suit you with a new, improved WATERS PIANO, both as to quality and price. Send postal for catalogue with our new THREE-YEAR SYSTEM of payments, giving you three years' time without interest.

We also offer a number of good second-hand pianos. BARGAINS. Payments only $5 per month.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Avenue, Near 18th St.

FAILURE OF A GLOVE FIRM

Wertheimer & Co., Large Importers, Succumb to the Dingley Tariff.

THE DEBTS EXCEED $800,000

Bruno Richter, the Assignee, Says that the High Duties and Dull Trade Caused the Suspension—The Firm Hopes to Resume.

With liabilities considerably in excess of $800,000 the glove importing firm of Wertheimer & Co., at 614 Broadway, made an assignment, without preferences, yesterday, to Bruno Richter of the neckwear manufacturing firm of H. Richter's Sons, at 627 Broadway. The increased rate of import duty on the common grade of kid gloves is declared to be the principal cause of this failure.

For more than a score of years Wertheimer & Co. have occupied a leading position in the glove trade. They were large importers. The firm is composed of Maurice Wertheimer and Jacob and Herman Steinberger. Its moving spirit, Mr. Wertheimer, is described by other members of the glove trade as a man of capacity and energy.

Business was suspended by Wertheimer & Co. yesterday morning, and Bruno Richter at once took charge of the establishment, and also of the affairs of the Wertheimer Glove Manufacturing Company at Johnstown, N. Y. This factory will be closed down. Mr. Richter said the liabilities would be fully $800,000, but he thought that the assets were equally as large. He expressed the belief that the failure was due primarily to the operation of the new Tariff act. The import duties on foreign gloves most in demand had been increased under the new law nearly 100 per cent., and the importers had not been able to get any advance in price from jobbers or retailers. Wertheimer & Co. had imported a large stock, which they could not handle with any margin of profit.

Mr. Horwitz, of Horwitz & Hershfield, counsel for Wertheimer & Co., corroborated the assignee's statement with regard to the cause of the failure. Mr. Horwitz was confident, however, that a speedy settlement would be made and the business continued.

The firm occupies handsome and spacious quarters on the second floor of 610 to 614 Broadway, and its running expenses are said to have been quite heavy.

The foreign-made kid glove which is most in demand in this market is a lambskin glove, which retails at $1 a pair. On that grade of glove an import tax which some of the importers say is "iniquitous" is imposed by the new tariff. Gloves for which the American importer has to pay $5 a dozen in the French market now require an import duty of $2.50; formerly the duty was $1.75 per dozen, and even under the latter duty it is claimed there was only a narrow margin of profit. Wertheimer & Co. were carrying a large stock of these common-grade gloves.

The firm was started in 1871 by Maurice and Max Wertheimer, who came here from Milwaukee with an alleged capital of $15,000. Two or three changes occurred in the personnel of the firm soon after it was started, and in 1878 an assignment was made to Herman Steinberger, with liabilities of $150,000. A settlement with creditors was effected on terms ranging from 25 to 75 cents on the dollar, and on Jan. 25, 1879, a new firm was established composed of Max and Emanuel Wertheimer. Within one year Max withdrew and Herman Steinberger took his place. In 1881 Emanuel Wertheimer withdrew and Maurice entered the firm. Jacob Steinberger was admitted four years later. In 1894 the firm bought the business of E. W. & B. G. Schultz at Johnstown. A statement made by Wertheimer & Co. on Jan. 1, 1897, showed assets, $691,000; liabilities, $400,000, and capital, $291,000.

MACY & PENDLETON FAIL.

This Firm of Commission Brokers Finally Forced to Assign.

Macy & Pendleton, commission brokers of Aldrich Court, 45 Broadway, 621 Broadway, and 753 Fifth Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Harold G. Cortis of Wheeler & Cortis, lawyers, in the same building. The liabilities of the firm are more than $100,000, and the assets exceed one-quarter of this sum, if the value of seats in the Stock, Produce, Coffee, and Cotton Exchanges are to be taken into account. If not, the sum at the disposition of creditors is less than $7,000.

The assignment flamed N. Murphy as a preferred creditor, for money deposited with the firm, for $5,000. The firm was composed of Charles C. Macy and William F. Pendleton, both young and unmarried men. Mr. Macy lives at 115 West Seventy-first Street and Mr. Pendleton at the Hotel San Remo. Mr. Macy became a member of the Stock Exchange in November, 1892. He was at one time a member of the firm of Douglas & Jones. The firm of Macy & Pendleton started Dec. 1, 1895. It was then rated as a two-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar concern, and began business on conservative lines and prudently. Its failure is ascribed by Assignee Cortis to a desire to branch out—to extravagance, primarily.

The members of the firm aimed at building up a large, stirring, hustling business. They had fine offices on the fourth floor of the Aldrich Building and attractive branch offices; employed a host of clerks, and were lavish advertisers and senders of circulars. Rumors that they were in straits were rife in the early Autumn of 1897, and on four occasions the report was circulated that they had failed. This resulted in heavy runs on the concern, but each time the storm was weathered.

The house was essentially a commission concern, and the bulk of the losses by the failure will fall on persons well able to sustain them. Their creditors are in New York, Boston, and Phiadelphia. Mr. Pendleton has for some time been an invalid ,owing to a throat trouble.

Saloon Keeper a Suicide.

Richard Troeger, who lived at 416 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, and who kept a saloon near by, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a rifle. Troeger was at one time a builder. He made money and owned the house in which he lived. About two years ago he bought the building and saloon at 417 Bloomfield Street and gave up his building business. Shortly after, he began to speculate in stocks and soon lost all his money. It is believed that he became insane from brooding over his losses.

Explanation from A. G. Duysters.

Albert G. Duysters, formerly of the Garfield Water Company, on whose complaint H. W. Southworth of 65 Park Avenue was arrested on Saturday, charged with perjury, states that at no time did Southworth accuse him of embezzling $2,000, but that Southworth sued him for that amount of damages and for embezzling $74.74, the trial of which action resulted in a verdict against Mr. Duysters for $15. Mr. Duysters states that it was when Southworth refused to retract the embezzlement charges that he had him arrested for perjury.

Can you imagine any more stylish coat, one more generally becoming than the English walking coat—flap pockets?

But everybody and his brother took it up, with the result that the style is dying, though dying hard.

We keep ours alive by the medicine of low price: $15 where they were $19 and $20; $18 where they were $23 and $25.

The same medicine has been given to some few single and double-breasted sack suits.

We could easily have sold them all at the old price by bribing our salesmen with premiums; but we don't do things that way.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.
Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

BURGLARS USED DYNAMITE.

Demolished the Post Office Safe at Corona, Wrecked the Room, and Secured $210.

The Post Office in Corona, Borough of Queens, was entered by burglars early yesterday morning and robbed of $100 in cash and $110 in stamps. The office safe was opened with dynamite, and the explosion not only blew it to pieces, but demolished the inside of the Post Office. Every window was broken, and part of a window frame was blown into the street. The partition inside the building, which separated the working department from where the customers stood, was blown down. Letter boxes were demolished, and the contents strewn about the floor.

It was about 2 o'clock when the explosion occurred. Charles Scloo, a grocer who resides next the Post Office, says he was hurled from his bed by the force of it. Hastily dressing he went outside to find smoke coming from the Post Office. A stranger stood on the corner, and across the street was Charles Schnell, a resident. The latter was about to cross the street when the stranger drew a revolver and fired four shots at him. On the sound of the pistol shots another man darted from the Post Office. His companion called to him, and both darted across lots, escaping in the darkness.

So suddenly did the second man leave the Post Office that he left behind a jimmy, a brace, and two bits. The men were chased some distance by a party of residents who had been awakened by the sound of the explosion, but they easily evaded their pursuers.

It was found that even in the short space of time allowed them the robbers had secured everything of value that the safe contained. Postmaster McPhail stated that $350 worth of stamps were due last Friday, but fortunately had not yet arrived. The police gave it as their opinion that the robbery was the work of inexperienced men.

The Post Office was open yesterday for business as usual, but looking much the worse for wear.

BINDERNAGEL SURRENDERS.

The Hudson County Freeholder Goes to the Penitentiary for a Year.

Philip Bindernagel, the Hudson County Freeholder who was convicted of keeping the West New York poolroom known as Little Monte Carlo, yesterday surrendered to Sheriff Heller. He was taken to the Court House at 10 o'clock and at noon he was installed as bookkeeper at the Snake Hill Penitentiary. Just before he was taken away he filed his resignation as a Freeholder. It will be laid before the board on Thursday.

Bindernagel was convicted in 1896 and sentenced to one year in State prison. His counsel took an appeal on the ground that the imprisonment should be in the penitentiary, and not in the State prison. The Court of Errors and Appeals decided this contention in Bindernagel's favor, but affirmed the conviction and sentence to one year's imprisonment.

Notwithstanding the conviction, the Democrats of West New York renominated Bindernagel for Freeholder in November, 1897, and he was re-elected by a small majority.

STEPHENS'S BODY FOUND.

Picked Up in Fulton Ferry Slip—Believed to Have Been Demented.

The body of George Francis Stephens, the telegraph operator at Police Headquarters who disappeared last November, was found yesterday morning at the Fulton Ferry Slip. It was floating in the river, and showed signs of having been in the water many days. The body was taken up by some ferry hands who saw it floating in the slip.

Stephens was sixty years old, and had been in the employ of the Police Department for thirty years. He was engaged, in 1877, to be married to the daughter of Matthias N. Danser, the noted gambler. Danser died in August, 1876, and left about $700,000 to his wife. She soon died, and left all the property to her daughter, to whom Stephens had become engaged.

Three days previous to the date set for the wedding the daughter died. She had left Stephens $30,000. He was disconsolate, left the Police Department, and went into business as a publisher, but lost all he had. He went back to the police force, but grew morose last year and disappeared. It is supposed that he wandered off when demented and committed suicide.

J. Watts Kearny Case Reopened.

The case of J. Watts Kearny, Jr., who is held at the Hudson County Jail as a habitual drunk